# Morning Oregonian.

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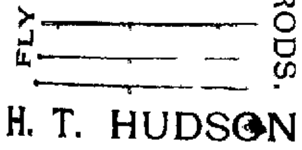

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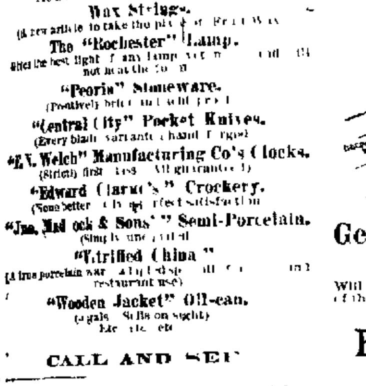

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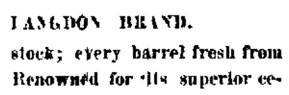

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# THE EAST.

## Many People Killed by a Cloud-Burst in Kansas.

### GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Cleveland Asked to Pardon Jeff Davis—Treasurer Wyman Resigns and his Successor is Appointed—Washington Notes

WICHITA, KAS., April 22.—A special to the *Daily Eagle*, dated yesterday, at Medicine Lodge, recounts the fearful results of a water spout or cloudburst to residents on the Medicine river, which seems to have been the same that filled the Ninnescah to overflowing. The special says that the water rolled down over the low lands east of Medicine Lodge city five to twelve feet perpendicular, carrying death in its wake. Several whole families are known to have been drowned. Yesterday morning parties who had gone out to give relief found men, women and children clinging to trees with nothing but their night clothes to protect them, and some without any clothing whatever but still alive. Their cries could be heard as early as 1 o'clock in the morning, above the roaring waters. Three attempts were made to rescue parties beyond the river, but each boat in turn was swamped, and the occupants only saved themselves by swimming to trees. Five bodies had been recovered up to the hour of writing the dispatch, which was sent over to the first railroad point by man. Another body was in sight, but could not be reached. There were eight movers' wagons camping in the bottoms, and one old man has recognized the bodies of three of his family, his wife and two children. Jas. Gibbs and his daughter and niece were washed away with their home. A Mrs. Harris and her little girl of 11 years of age were found drowned. G. W. Paddock and family, consisting of wife and four children, are thought to be all drowned. Frank Shippler put his wife and child on the roof, and his house went down. He was knocked off by a projecting limb, and swam ashore, several miles below, but of the fate of his wife and child nothing was known.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

KANSAS CITY, April 22.—The *Times'* Medicine Lodge, Kansas, special gives the following additional particulars of the disastrous flood there. The town is situated between Medicine and Elm creeks. Early Tuesday morning a flood came down the streams, quickly overflowing their bottom lands to the depth of about ten feet. In Elm creek bottoms, east of town, a dozen houses were entirely destroyed and many occupants drowned, or were saved only by clinging to the branches of trees. In camp on the bottoms were ten or fifteen emigrant families and not half of these persons have yet been found. North of here entire families were drowned and others made miraculous escapes. All yesterday and last night the streams were so high that no communication could be had with the east, and to-day the first dispatches were sent out. Stores in town were closed yesterday, and every citizen engaged in the work of rescuing citizens, in boats and rafts, from their perilous positions in trees and housetops. This work was extremely hazardous, and by nightfall there were still some isolated prisoners. A relief party was out all night, picking up these unfortunates.

People in the Medicine river bottoms had earlier warning, and all escaped with their lives. Hundreds of cattle were drowned, and great fields of crops ruined. Hundreds of dead animals also lined the banks of Elm creek.

The rise started at dark Monday night, and rain poured steadily for six hours, which was followed by a great cloud burst north of town.

Among those known to be lost are the following: G. W. Paddock, wife and four children (the bodies of the wife and three children were recovered); Jerry Gibbs and daughter, Mrs. Harris and daughter (the bodies of the latter two were recovered); wife and four children of Samuel Maddox (the bodies of the woman and two children were recovered).

Four wagons containing "movers" have not been heard from, and it is thought all the occupants have perished. No news is yet received from the country below here, but it is feared there has been very severe loss of life. The town council speedily organized relief measures, and several thousand dollars have been already subscribed. Bodies thus far recovered will be buried this afternoon.

GENERAL GRANT'S CONDITION.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Dr. Douglas slept at the Grant mansion last night and this morning said there were no ill effects from the general taking exercise yesterday.

Doctors Barker, Shrady and Douglas met in consultation at 2 o'clock to-day. The general's throat was examined by aid of an electric light, and was found better than when last seen by Doctors Barker and Shrady, on Sunday last. As Dr. Douglas was leaving, he said, in response to an inquiry, that the general experienced some pain during the examination of his throat, but otherwise he had suffered no more pain to-day than yesterday. His throat was much improved, except at the main point. The patient was stronger, and could eat more, and with a greater desire for food. General Grant, said Doctor Douglas, was better at present than when he took his last drive, before the alarming symptoms developed, three weeks ago last Sunday. The next consultation, he said, would take place Sunday next. Dr. Douglas was of the opinion that General Grant would not go out to walk this afternoon, but the doctor had been gone but twenty minutes when General and Colonel Grant left the house and walked to Madison Avenue. At the corner the general stood a few moments and gazed down the avenue, and then slowly retraced his steps to the house.

At 11 P. M. Dr. Douglas returned to stay all night. He refused to make any statement of the general's condition, and said he would issue no more bulletins, whether the other physicians would do so or not in the future. The house was closed at 1 o'clock.

CLEVELAND ASKED TO PARDON JEFF DAVIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The *Bulletin's* New Orleans special says: T. G. Horne, editor of the Meridian *Mercury*, one of the leading democratic papers of Mississippi, yesterday forwarded to President Cleveland a petition asking for the pardon of Jefferson Davis. The petition declares: "This act would relieve the south from a great deal of mortification and distress. Mr. Davis deserves his pardon on account of his military and civic services rendered to his country, now at peace. The southern people," Mr. Horne says, "trusted you, Mr. President, and they will call you blessed if you grant this petition. It will be the last act of clemency that will wipe out the only remaining vestige of the war." Horne did not consult Mr. Davis about the petition.

BUILDERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The coroner's jury completed its investigations to-day in the case of Walter, the man who was killed by the fall of a tenement house in Sixty-second street some days ago. The jury in its verdict, holds Charles Buddensick, owner, his assistant, Frenck, and Building Inspectors Daily and Mackey responsible for Walter's death. It asserts that Buddensick merits the severest punishment that can be inflicted. It censured the city building department for retaining incompetent men, and urges legislation to put the department of buildings under control of a single responsible head, appointed by the mayor. The parties named in the verdict will be arrested and held without bail.

REFUSES LONGER TO SUPPORT LOGAN.

SPRINGFIELD, April 22.—Representative Geo. Lorence, who has heretofore supported General Logan as a republican caucus nominee for the United States senate, this afternoon sent to the republican committee a long communication, saying: "I shall consider myself at liberty after this date to act as my judgment dictates. I believe there is a conspiracy to defraud the election, and I do not intend, so far as I have power to avoid it, that it shall succeed."

TWO YOUTHFUL COUPLES MARRIED.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A stir was caused in certain circles in Brooklyn to-day, by the announcement that Maud McAllister, aged 15, had been married to William E. Darling, 19 years of age, and Ella Jones, 17 years old, to Charles Peckham, aged 19. The two young fellows frequented the skating rink, where the girls met them. The parents will institute divorce proceedings.

SEXTON DEFEATS DION.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The third game of the tournament of billiard champions took place between Joseph Dion and William Sexton at Irving hall to-night, and was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. The rules were those of the fourteen inch Balke line game, and Joseph Gleason acted as referee. Sexton finished his 500 points in the fiftieth inning. Dion had only scored 214.

TWO FOREIGN MISSIONS DECLINED.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Judge Hanna will not accept the Persian mission because of the enormous sum it will cost to move his family to Teheran, and Kelley of Virginia, who was recently appointed minister to Italy, will decline that position to save the administration from embarrassment by reason of any objections that might be made by the Italian government against him.

THE NEW ORLEANS FAIR.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—There is a general desire on the part of citizens and exhibitors to re-open the world's exposition next October. Last night at a meeting of citizens at the St. Charles hotel, a committee was formed to visit the board of management, and request that body to take steps looking to opening the exhibition next autumn.

AN APPROPRIATE OFFER TO GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, April 22.—A movement is on foot in this city to tender General Grant free use during his convalescence of a private hotel on Lookout mountain, in sight of the battlegrounds of Chickamauga, Mission ridge, Lookout mountain and Chattanooga.

## WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

TREASURER WYMAN RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Hon. A. W. Wyman, treasurer of the United States, has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1. Mr. Wyman tendered his resignation through the secretary of the treasury on the 1st of April, but announcement of the fact has been withheld, at the request of Secretary Manning, who accepted the same to-day. On behalf of the president the secretary expresses his confidence in Treasurer Wyman, and regrets his retirement, which is entirely voluntary. Mr. Wyman was in March elected vice president of the Omaha National bank of Omaha, and also is to have charge of an important trust company there. C. D. Jordan, formerly cashier of the Third National bank of New York, was to-day appointed his successor, and is at present in the city preparing to assume the duties of the office.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The chief of the bureau of statistics in the ninth monthly statement of the current fiscal year of imports and exports of the United States, reports excess of the value of exports over imports, or imports over exports of merchandise, as follows: Month ended March 31, 1885, excess of imports, $1,601,618. Twelve months ended March 31, 1885, excess of exports, 147,571,859. During the twelve months ended March 31, 1885, exports were $576,194,831, and during the preceding twelve months $663,[illegible]51, a decrease of $87,106,917. Total value of exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended March 31, 1885, were $743,765,980, and for the twelve months ended March 31, 1884, $761,768,091, a decrease of $18,002,111.

TO PREVENT PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The first comptroller having decided that the commissioner of agriculture can legally use the pleuro-pneumonia appropriation to pay for such animals as it may be found necessary to kill in order to stamp out infection, Commissioner Colman has prepared a set of rules to govern the action of the department in this regard, and has telegraphed a copy of them to Governor Marmaduke of Missouri, asking him to advise by telegraph of his acceptance of the plans and methods presented therein. The rules are to be submitted to the executives of other states for acceptance.

AN APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—It is understood that Lewis McMullen was to-day appointed appraiser at New York.

The president to-day appointed Lewis McMullen to be appraiser at the port of New York, vice A. P. Ketchum, suspended. McMullen was nominated during the special session of the senate, but no action was taken on the nomination.

MONEY FROM THE UNION PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The secretary of the treasury has received from the Union Pacific railroad company $916,704, of which $633,541 is to be applied to the sinking fund account, and $283,163 to the bond and interest account, in accordance with the awards made by the court of claims and computations thereon made by officers of the interior.

CORPORATE EXISTENCE EXTENDED.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The comptroller of the currency to-day extended the corporate existence of the Vincennes National bank of Vincennes to April 26, 1905.

## CALIFORNIA

THE HISTORIAN FROUDE INTERVIEWED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—James Anthony Froude, the prominent English historian, who was among the passengers on the last Australian steamer, speaking, in an interview, on the possibility of war between Great Britain and Russia, said: "I think that the Afghanistan frontier difficulty could have been settled amicably, with a firm and decided ministry. Gladstone is too hesitating and vacillating for a prime minister. When he takes a stand he should not swerve, though the world were against him. Indecision is a greater source of defeat than inherent weakness. I don't approve of jingoism, but believe in an unalterable purpose to maintain the national honor."

ARRIVAL OF MRS. BARRIOS AND FAMILY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Mrs. Barrios and seven children, wife of the late president of Guatemala, arrived here this forenoon on the steamer Granada, from Panama. She comes here to meet her son, Antonio, who arrived here yesterday from the east.

PARTICULARS OF BARRIOS' DEATH.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—News received to-day by the steamer Granada from Panama states that President Barrios of Guatemala met his death at the hands of a sharpshooter, who was concealed in a tree near the advance forces of the Salvador troops. Some of the latter made a rush forward to obtain possession of the body, and a terrible hand-to-hand conflict ensued in which Barrios' son, Venancio, and his son-in-law, were killed. Mrs. Barrios, who, with seven children, arrived here on the steamer, when asked by the government regarding the erection of a monument to her husband, replied: "The best monument the government could raise would be a man who is equal to the present occasion, and who would carry out the plans of Barrios." His remains were placed in a public cemetery. The funeral was attended by all the citizens and soldiers who were in the city of Guatemala at the time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived—Steamer San Pedro, Tacoma. Sailed—Ship Memnon, Seattle; ship Oriental, Tacoma; schooner Parkersburg, Coquille river.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

North and middle Pacific, fair weather. South Pacific, fair, with variable winds.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEWS ITEMS FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, April 21.—Arrived—Ship Robert Dixon, 48 days from Panama, loads coal at Nanaimo for San Francisco; schooner Challenger, San Francisco, redwood to J. Sehl.

Cecil Northbrooke, the San Francisco fugitive, is in Victoria and is under the eye of the police.

All the Chinese employed in the dry dock were discharged to-day and white men substituted.

VICTORIA, April 22.—A Chinese cook in the Cosmopolitan hotel stabbed a guest in the left groin last night. The guest demanded supper, and the cook refused. The guest then knocked him down, and the Chinaman stabbed the guest, wounding him.

At the police court a Chinese cook of the Arcade restaurant was sent to prison for one month, for trying to kill a waiter with a cleaver.

Indians at the sealing ground have struck for $5 for each skin. It is feared the strike will cause a failure of the catch.

## UTAH

THREE MORMONS ARRESTED.

SALT LAKE, April 22.—S. M. Smith, nephew of the original Joseph, was arrested here to-day for unlawful cohabitation, and soon after E. D. Davis of St. Johns, Tooele county, this district, was taken in on the same charge. News was also received to-day of the arrest of Bishop Stewart in Malad, Idaho, on the same charge.

Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron cures dyspepsia and neuralgia.

# WAR A MOST SURE.

## The English Government Expects to Fight Russia

### DEGIERS SENDS A CURT NOTE

Fighting Further to Discuss the Pendjeh Incident—One Hundred Persons Killed by an Earthquake in Java

LONDON, April 22.—That the government expects war seems to be fairly inferred from the following reasons: First, its last night's announcement of the probable evacuation of the Soudan; second, the repeated reference made by Gladstone last evening to the necessity of holding all troops there in readiness for service whenever they may be wanted, and these words were observed to be spoken with emphasis; third, the demand for £11,000,000, meaning a five and a half pence increase in the pound in taxes, a demand never before made except for war; fourth, the government would not have excited popular feeling by so readily giving vent to Lumsden's belligerent dispatch.

This morning's press spares no words in accepting Lumsden's report and giving the lie to Komaroff's testimony. This sentence from the *Chronicle*, heretofore a peaceful liberal paper, is a good instance of the defiant tone of the press: "A more crushing rejoinder could hardly be imagined. Not one sentence of Komaroff's report remains. Not one clause of it was except from the grossest and most impudent perversion of truth."

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Troops are swarming to all barracks throughout the United Kingdom, in response to the government's call for the reserves. The war office in London is besieged by military officers asking for employment.

It has been decided to divide the Portsmouth fleet up into channel, flying and reserve squadrons.

Fresh orders have been received to increase the number of workmen at Portsmouth.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Consols, which closed last night at 94, opened this morning lower, at 93. Consols at 12:30, fell to 94 and are now stronger at 94¼. Russian securities are also better at 84.

The stock market showed an improvement in the early part of the afternoon, but there was a relapse at the close. Operators are undecided how to act in the present uncertain situation.

CONTINENTAL BOURSES.

PARIS, April 22.—The bourse was weak and unsettled during most of the day. At the close, however, a decided recovery took place.

BERLIN, April 22.—Stocks were depressed to-day, owing to the political outlook and utterances in the British parliament last evening. Russian securities fell 1½ per cent.

WAR VERY PROBABLE.

The press association asserts that it is enabled to state that further communications have been received from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian government has refused to hold further inquiry in regard to General Komaroff's report of the engagement of March 30. It is the opinion, therefore, in English and Russian diplomatic circles, that peace cannot be maintained.

RUSSIA MAKES A CURT REPLY.

The premium for marine insurance at Lloyds has been advanced from 5 to 1 shillings.

The Russian reply to the communication sent to M. Degiers, through Sir Edward Thornton yesterday, after the receipt of Sir Peter Lumsden's supplementary report on the battle of March 30, has just been received. M. Degiers replies curtly that Russia declines to enter upon any further discussion of the Penjdeh incident.

PREPARING TO LEAVE.

ODESSA, April 22.—English merchants are closing out their business and preparing to leave the country. The excitement is increasing, and funds are falling.

WAR CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—Everyone is speaking of war as inevitable.

## CANADA

MACDONALD FEARS THE WORST.

OTTAWA, April 22.—In the house this afternoon Sir John Macdonald said there was too much reason to fear that rumors of a disaster at Fort Pitt were true, although they had not been confirmed out of consideration for the feelings of those whose friends were there. It would not be wise to speak more specifically, simply because the reports were rumors as yet, but the reports had come from various sources, and, therefore, we must believe that a calamity had occurred there, but to what extent he was at present unable to state. The moment further information was received it would be communicated to parliament.

A SKIRMISH.

QU'APPELLE, April 22.—A skirmish took place to-day between Middleton's scouts and a small number of rebels. The scouts were down the river, under command of Lord Melgund, when they came across two half-breeds, whom they followed some sixteen miles, when they found a larger party of rebels. The latter fired and the scouts replied, but no damage was done on either side. The half breeds found shelter in the woods.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

WINNIPEG, April 22.—The government telegraph line was repaired this afternoon, and communication with the west restored. A message received from Battleford says: Five mountain policemen arrived here to-day from Fort Pitt. They report that in the attack by Indians one policeman was killed and one wounded. All other occupants of the post, including the Hudson's Bay factor, McLean and family, have taken refuge in a camp of friendly Indians, near the post.

A Clark's Crossing message says that General Middleton's force are all there, no movement having been made yet. Middleton reports all well.

A Calgary dispatch says: Captain Stewart has succeeded in raising 150 mounted men in the McLeod district. They are guarding the country between McLeod and Medicine Hat, keeping strict watch on the Cypress Hill trail, as it is believed if the refugees once get in here they can stand off an army.

Colonel Osborne Smith took up his quarters in the post vacated yesterday by Major Strange.

A report came from Blackfoot Crossing to-day that a cowboy had shot an Indian who was stealing cattle. The cowboy was one of Stewart's recruits. Captain Perry's regiment of mounted police, from Fort McLeod, with a nine-pounder, arrived last evening. Transport wagons for the left wing of the Sixty-fifth are fast coming. The left wing will leave on Thursday. The weather is disagreeably wet. The Halifax battalion arrived in Winnipeg this morning. It numbers 84 men and 32 officers, under command of Colonel Bremner. It had an extremely rough and tedious trip across the Canadian Pacific railroad gaps owing to the break up of the weather. These are the last troops sent up from the east.

BUT TWO MEN KILLED.

WINNIPEG, April 22.—A Battleford special says: To-day scouts arrived here from Fort Pitt, confirming the news brought by mounted policemen. It says that twenty-one police had a skirmish with over 300 Indians on Wednesday of last week. Policeman William Cowan was killed and another constable wounded. Four Indians were killed. Afterwards the occupants of the post took shelter with friendly Indians.

AID FROM ENGLAND.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 22.—The British government has placed at the disposal of the Canadian government twenty-four companies of infantry and engineering branches of the British military service.

## JAVA

ONE HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, April 22.—Dispatches received here this afternoon state that a terrible volcanic eruption has occurred in Passarvan, a province in the east end of the island of Java. A number of plantations have been devastated, and it is feared that fully 100 persons have been killed.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

VILA MARCHING ON PANAMA.

PANAMA, (via Galveston), April 22.—General Vila and his troops had not left Buena Ventura at 8 o'clock this morning, but were getting up steam at that hour. They will be about three days coming to Panama. General Aizepuru and the people generally continue active preparations for resistance. The city is quiet but an uneasy feeling prevails.

## FRANCE

FRANCE MUST HAVE REDRESS FROM ENGLAND.

PARIS, April 22.—The *Journal des Debats* says this morning, in regard to Gladstone's statement avowing responsibility for the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien*, that "France must look to England for redress. We will maintain our rights, and do not lack ample means to do so." It also stated that a French fleet has been got in readiness for the purpose of making a naval demonstration on Alexandria, to enforce compliance with the demand of France for retaliation for the suppression of the newspaper *Bosphore Egyptien*.

## IRELAND

IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE.

DUBLIN, April 22.—A ball was given this evening by citizens of Dublin in honor of the prince and princess of Wales.

## HUNGARY

FINE THEATER BURNING.

VIENNA, April 22.—A magnificent new theatre at Szegedin, Hungary, is on fire, and is apparently doomed to complete destruction.

## THE FIRE RECORD

BIG BLAZE AT VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 22.—Fire last night destroyed Fornaust's dry goods store and the stores of Maurice, Meyer & Co., dry goods; William Brunsen and Warren A. Searles, clothing; Baum & Co., stationers; Robert Ernst, jeweler; A. Wescot, hardware; Joseph Hodes, wholesale liquor dealer; also the United States signal office, the telephone exchange, three residences on Mulberry street, the *Herald* office and the Western Union telegraph office. Loss, $250,000.

CAR REPAIR SHOPS DESTROYED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Fire occurred early this morning in the Pullman car repair company's shop, and the building and contents were destroyed. Loss, $150,000, insured.

SEVEN BUILDINGS BURNED.

CHICAGO, April 22.—News reaches here of a disastrous fire which is raging at Wheaton, twenty-five miles west of this city, on the Northwestern railroad, the county seat of DuPage county. A steamer has just been dispatched from this city by special train.

The fire was brought under control after the destruction of seven buildings.

## THE TURF

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Free Derby day. The track was heavy. First race, Tennessee Derby, for 3-year-olds, one and one-half mile, Joe Cotton won by four lengths, Freeman second, Celens third; time, 2:42½.

Second race, 2-year-old colts, five-eighths mile, Uncle Dan first, Jim Gray second, Portland third; time, 1:06¼.

Third race, mile and 100 yards, Virgil Hearne came in first, one length in front of Fellowplay, but the judges awarded the race to Fellowplay, as Virgil Hearne collided with him half way down the home-stretch, Virgil Hearne second, Banana third; time, 1:52¼.

Fourth race, handicap hurdle, five hurdles, one and one-fourth miles, Ascolia won, B Line second, Talleyrand third; time, 2:24½.

## SPORTING NOTES

BASEBALL.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Baltimore 8, Metropolitan 3.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Athletic 9, Brooklyn 1.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Louisville 11, Pittsburg 0.

A GREAT SCULL RACE ARRANGED.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Arrangements have been completed for an international single scull race for the championship of the world and the $5000 purse offered by Richard K. Fox. The race will take place in August, probably at Oak Point, New York. It is expected that William Beach and Edward Hanlan will enter, also Wallace Ross and D. Goodwin, the English oarsman, who is said to be the coming man. Fox says if Hanlan, Beach, Teemer, Ross and Gaudaur all compete, and Hanlan is winner, he will match him to row any man in the world for $5000.

## FAILURES.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The Louis Cook Manufacturing Company, one of the largest manufacturers of carriages and buggies in the west, assigned to-day. Liabilities, $200,000, assets, about the same.

CAPTAIN PHELAN IN LUCK.

KANSAS CITY, April 22.—Captain Thomas Phelan has been re-appointed superintendent of the workhouse by the city authorities, and having arranged his business will appear as witness against Richard Short at the latter's trial for murderous assault upon him in this city.

FLOOD AT AUSTIN, TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 22.—The heaviest rain that ever fell here is now falling, and the city is completely flooded. Many buildings, stores, etc., on Congress avenue, are inundated, and the water is three feet deep in the streets. The damage will be great.

# FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT

## The Sentence Imposed Upon Thomas Crowley, Alias 'Cockney Tom' the River Thief by Judge Stearns Yesterday

Thomas Crowley, who was brought to this city by Sheriff Ross of Clatsop county, to answer an indictment for burglary, was arraigned before Judge Stearns yesterday and entered a plea of guilty. There were three indictments against him as there were against his two pals, James Harris and Henry Glover, but the plea of guilty was entered as to only one of them. If he had hoped to escape with a light sentence of a year or two he was disappointed, for Judge Stearns immediately sentenced him to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. As there is a possibility that a conviction cannot be secured on either of the other two indictments, Crowley pleaded not guilty to these and will stand trial.

Crowley is a man who has traveled under a great number of *aliases*. He is sometimes known as Tom London or Tom Smith, but much more frequently among the class of people with whom he associates as "Cockney Tom," a sobriquet given on account of his swaggering airs. The trio, Crowley, Harris and Glover did some extensive thieving in this section in the early part of last year, mostly in the provision line from wholesale houses along the river front. With these provisions they stocked a stolen scow and silently floated away down the river at last bringing up in a slough near the mouth of the Cowlitz. A squad of Portland's police, having learned of the whereabouts of the thieves, pursued and endeavored to surprise them, but failed in this. The three thieves took to the woods and made good their escape. Harris was subsequently captured, tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

Nothing further was heard of the river pirates until a case came up before Justice Goodell in Astoria last week. Charles Woods was the owner of a scow which was robbed during his absence of 200 fathoms of net, a breech-loading shotgun, a keg of powder and a skiff. Mr. Woods, in order to protect his property, had set a loaded shotgun in the room where the above described property was and one "Cockney Tom's" face looked as if he had pulled the door that set the gun too soon. Woods came to Astoria to get a warrant for "Cockney Tom's" arrest. Sheriff Ross and Chief Lougherty pricked up their ears at this name and after some telegraphing concluded that Tom was one of the river thieves wanted in Portland. Accordingly a posse of officers went up on the Gen. Custer last Sunday, having occasion to arrest some others, and armed with a description of Crowley, had little trouble in identifying their man.

Crowley's account of his wanderings during the past year is interesting. When the police chased him from the scow he got across the Columbia and went to Tillamook, then to Pacific county, where he worked in John Wood's mill at South Bend, then to San Francisco, where he met Glover. Glover had $100 and started "for home;" Crowley shipped on a whaler, got $60 advance money and "skipped," came to Astoria and then to Woods Island, where he was captured.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL [illegible], 1885

## THE EAST SIDE

### MEETING OF FIRE DELEGATES.

A special meeting of the board of fire delegates occurred at the council chamber last evening, for the purpose of considering the report of the committee appointed to prepare laws and rules of order for the government of the board. A full board was present, and H H Holmes was sworn in as secretary.

A H McEwan, from the committee aforesaid, submitted a report, which was read entire by the secretary. The report was substantially a copy of the laws which governed the Portland board of fire delegates.

After the reading of the report the board went into committee of the whole, McEwan in the chair, and the same considered section by section.

Section 6 of article 1 was amended so as to require members of companies to be clear on the books to entitle them to vote at department elections.

In reply to Meyer, Halfpenny from the Third ward company and Cunningham from the First ward company, stated that fines and penalties had not been imposed by their respective companies for the reason that they considered it unjust to do so while the companies were not properly equipped. It was not right to fine a member for non-attendance at a fire when he would have no apparatus to work with if present.

The rule imposing a fine of $1 upon members for absence at meetings of the board was, on motion of Meade, reduced to 25 cents.

A motion to raise the treasurer's bond from $100 to $500 was lost.

When the rules of order were reached Wilson, who was regaling himself with a cigar, moved that the rule imposing a fine of 50 cents for smoking at a meeting be stricken out and Meyer, who was doing ditto, seconded the motion. The opposition the motion evoked, however, caused the mover to vote with the rest in the negative.

The committee rose and reported, recommending the adoption of the laws, as amended, with the exception of certain sections laid over for future consideration, and also the adoption of the rules of order, the report was adopted.

The laws fix the second Friday in each month as the time of regular meetings. Adjourned.

### THE BAND OF HOPE.

The Band of Hope was led by Belle McEwan in the last entertainment, which opened by prayer and a song by the band. The following exercises were creditably rendered: Recitation by Lulu Staver, "Five cents a drink," recitation, Myra Stanton, "The Novice," reading, Mrs R Robb, "John Jones' Monument," recitation, George McCoy, dialogue, "A Rainy Day," Belle McEwan, Myrtle Merrill, Louise Ross, recitation, Ethel Rigdon, "A Happy Girl," song, "The Fisherman's Daughters," Maud McEwan, Maud Kenworthy, recitation, Mabel Mendenhall, dialogue, led by Cora Crozier, recitation, "Found Out," Zoe Hunsaker, an original poem, "The Transformation," Mrs M L Kenworthy, temperance ballad, Mrs Haines, song by the band accompanied by Mrs Haines.

### NOTES

The M. E. church lyceum held an interesting meeting at the residence of Mr Kenworthy last evening.

Sager's saloon on E street, between Fifth and Sixth, was broken into from the rear Tuesday night and a quantity of liquors and cigars stolen.

The [illegible] inst. has been set for hearing the case of the North Pacific Lumber Co vs. The City of East Portland arising out of the faulty construction of the Fifth street bridge.

Dillon Myers, who shot Henry Simmons in the shoulder at Mollie Thayer's lodging, plead guilty to assault with intent to kill in the circuit court yesterday and was fined $100 and costs.

A. W. Moody has instituted proceedings against John Collins for furnishing him a bottle of fluid for hair dye, which he used as such under the representations made, and which is alleged to be nothing but filth.

## A TIGRESS AT LARGE

Escaping from her Den, she has a Lively Time in the Town of Chicago.

W. H. Harris, proprietor of the nickel plate shows, which visited Portland during two seasons past, has a startling way of advertising just before the season opens. Last April one of his lions broke loose and ate up a Shetland pony. This year an incident is told in the following dispatch to the New York *Herald* of the [illegible]:

CHICAGO, April 12.—"Heiliges sacrament! komm nicht hiren," shouted Julius Toeffner as he slammed the door of his butcher shop, on West Van Buren street, in the face of a royal Bengal tigress Saturday forenoon, and then collapsed into a dead faint. The beautiful queen of the Indian jungles placed her huge paws against the door, which refused to yield, sniffed the ham sausages which hung in the window and quietly walked away.

The animal belongs to W H Harris, proprietor of the Nickel Plate shows. He lives on South Robey street, where two lions, a bear, an elephant and the tigress have been hibernating in a barn on the premises. The animal is one of the largest of her species on the continent. She is possessed of an unusually vicious temper and is regarded as dangerous.

It was about 10 o'clock when she escaped from her cage. Her keeper crouched with blanched face and paralyzed muscles behind a stove near by. The elephant bellowed until the hayseed rattled through the rafters. Passing out of the barn door, the striped pet trotted off through the alleyway across Van Buren street.

### A NARROW ESCAPE.

A little child sat in an unhorsed buggy playing. The tigress put her paw on the wheel and offered a caress that showed two sets of long, white teeth. The little one screamed, and the animal peacefully ambled off to Mr Toeffner's meat shop. Repulsed there, she continued her flight to a vacant lot in the rear of a house on Avon place. She prowled about among the tin cans and ash heaps an hour. Excited people scrambled to the top of the sheds, stables, fences and houses in the neighborhood. Fully three thousand people crowded about to see the performance. After two hours of meat throwing and coaxing the Royal Bengal tigress entered a woodshed, into which she was quickly nailed. A hole was sawed through one side of the structure, she stepped lightly into the cage which had been placed opposite the aperture, and was again securely confined.

## NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

### OREGON

A S Livermore, formerly of the Grays Harbor *News*, has removed his office to Lebanon, Linn county, and will establish a paper there.

Several thousand acres of new sod have been broken in the Cold Spring and Juniper regions this spring. Crops all through that country never looked better.

### IDAHO

Six men cleared up $5000 in four days last week in Missoula gulch, Coeur d'Alene mines.

About 200 men are in the Lava creek mines. It is estimated that Martin's mine has $[illegible] in sight.

### MONTANA

The grand lodge A. O. U. W. for the district of Montana, Utah and Nevada, meets in Butte next month.

Reports from Ten Mile mining district are good. We learn that about 150 men are at work in that district.

A son of John Murto of Helena, aged 18 months, ate some concentrated lye last week (Tuesday), from the effects of which he died Friday.

Lewiston, in the new county of Fergus, is booming, and town lots are taking a rise on account of that place being designated as the seat of government for the new county.

### WASHINGTON

Charles Shubert, a German residing in Susan precinct, Lincoln county, W. T., and who has worked a long time for the McNeallys, committed suicide April 17 by taking poison.

On Friday of last week Levi Ives brought $600 worth of gold dust into North Yakima which had been mined by the Chinese at Priest rapids, fifty miles east of there, and washed out in rockers.

The Indian agency sawmill at Fort Simcoe was burned April 7, at 11 P. M., there being destroyed some 60,000 feet of seasoned lumber, about 15,000 of which belonged to the Indians, and the remainder was the property of the government. There were also destroyed a quantity of logs. About 20,000 feet of sawed lumber was all that was saved.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

A new lodge of Odd Fellows has been organized in New Westminster, called Loyal Pioneer Lodge, No. [illegible]

The residence of Joseph Hoskin, near Wellington, was burned last Sunday by some sparks from a burning tree. Over $100 in bank notes and nearly all household goods were destroyed.

There are about 100 white men employed in grading on the C. P. R. within three miles of the wharf at Port Moody. There are also five gangs of Chinamen at work filling underneath the wharf with stone and gravel, and grading in the immediate vicinity.

## THE ELECTION THAT DID NOT ELECT.

Another Statement by Senator Davenport in Reply to Criticisms and in Defense of the Action of the Minority

SILVERTON, April 1[illegible], 1885

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In the *Daily Statesman* of the 4th and 6th inst. appears a communication from Hon. J. T. Geer, apparently in answer to one of mine written to THE OREGONIAN sometime in March.

For many years I have read and admired the articles of Mr Geer, whom I have known from childhood, and the last one is, as usual, strongly worded. But really the best part of a composition is its truthfulness, and in this respect Mr Geer's last article is sadly deficient. I doubt whether he ever wrote another letter containing so many errors of fact and reason, so many misquotations and false imputations and with such a contemptuous disregard of the social proprieties and amenities generally recognized as binding (without a caucus) among well bred people.

Indeed, if it were not for the ferocious misrepresentations it contains concerning public servants, who at least merit fair treatment, it might be dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration.

The first four lines contain a misstatement as follows: "The Hon. T. W. Davenport, of this county, offers an apology for the republican minority in the last legislature, who by unwarranted opposition prevented the election of a United States senator." The fact is, Mr Davenport did not offer an apology for the minority or for himself. No apology is needed, for we think our action in opposing the election of Mr Hirsch is commendable, and that the republicans and people of the state will justify us in preferring *no representative* to *a misrepresentative*.

My article was an *explanation*, a statement of the causes which prevented an election and the reasons the minority had for refusing to support Mr Hirsch. I was aware at the time that the bosses and machine men of both political parties never tolerate any departure from gridiron rule, and consequently with that class there is no justification for the minority.

I had no expectation that reasons would weigh with *them*, and accordingly my reasons were addressed to the people, with whom they will have proper weight.

The people deserve a candid and truthful explanation from us. It is their right to have it and our duty to give it. Senator Hare gave his reasons, and I amplified them in the article to which Mr Geer attempts to answer.

He, Geer, sees no reason and denies the possibility of a reason, in the following style: "No man in Oregon can give a fair, logical reason for the *failure* to elect a senator, for none exists."

This quotation is a logical absurdity, for there is not a common sense person in the state who cannot give good, logical reasons for the failure to elect a senator. The first reason is that the republicans could not agree upon a candidate, and below this are many reasons why they did not agree—all good reasons, too, as explaining the failure to elect. Probably, what is meant to be asserted in that quotation, is something like this: "that no man in Oregon can show that the action of the minority in opposing the election of Mr Hirsch, is the result of right reason or founded in logical reasoning, or in other words that the action of the minority was and is indefensible."

What is reasonable or unreasonable depends very much upon the opinions or habits of the person addressed. For illustration, some persons would not consider it reasonable or [illegible] to sleep in a bedroom without first shutting the door. Some think [illegible] to keep horses in a stall without [illegible] in the premises to ward off [illegible]. Others think it the height and depth of [illegible] for one man to continue to hold an opinion against two, or five against six, or a minority against a majority, without regard to number, and it is extremely difficult to reason with such people, for the reason that with them [illegible], there is no other side.

It is almost impossible to wean a native African from his fetich and nearly as difficult to get it out of the head of a machine politician that when he enters a conference or caucus he must consent to become a mental slave—a mere tool or a knave. One man said, "Why, what is the use of going into caucus unless you are to be bound?" and this is the idea of Mr Geer. It is not even necessary to go into caucus to be bound. Whenever a man is in the minority he has lost his individuality and has no conscience except to make fun of. Whatever ideas or convictions or obligations he may have had to begin with, are all gone the moment he finds himself in the minority. Mr Geer gives it as the result of his observation "that minorities have no rights in this country—none whatever." The only object of our national and local election contests is to determine who constitute the majority, in order that the minority take back seats and keep quiet. Those who are in a minority in this country, from time to time, have no more to say in the management of the government than a South sea islander, and it is right.

In view of the above quotations any one can see how hopeless a task it is to convince them or their that a minority is justifiable in any action except one of "graceful submission" to the will of the majority.

Men holding such absurd notions in regard to the duties of minorities and the prerogatives of majorities, would require in their treatment a series of experiments in order to show what part of their brain is unaffected by the *rabies*, whether it is in the perceptive, reflective, moral or affectional regions, or whether there is a general softening of the substance. For that democratic correspondent of THE OREGONIAN who signs himself "C," there is no hope of recovery—the actual cautery cannot save him. But my stately young friend, Mr Geer, it is hard to give him up. In fact, it is the duty of rational republicans to try and save him.

By the way, is it not strange that a young man like him, who came up from infancy during the vigorous reign of the republican party, who delights in its history, exults over its triumphs, lovingly quotes its platforms, and has written more in its defense than upon all other subjects, is it not strange that he should so misconceive its purposes, misunderstand its mission and misinterpret the spirit which has in the main governed it up to the present hour?

Mr Geer will hunt in vain for a national or state platform, even during the trying time of the war, in which it is declared that minorities have no rights, or one in which it is declared that a member of a party loses the right of his reason, judgment, conscience or will by entering a caucus or conference, or one in which it is declared that a representative of the people in a legislative branch of the government must surrender his obligations to his constituents in order to obey the dictates of a legislative caucus or a majority of his partisan brethren. The republican party has at no time attempted to destroy the individual man. On the other hand it [illegible] being the champion of individualism and holding that "one man with God is a majority." And if, in the severest struggles to which a political party was ever subjected, during the dark days when Mr Geer's relatives on both sides of his house were denouncing us and calling us more opprobrious names than "black Jews," and if, after the election of Abraham Lincoln, during our awful civil war, it was wholly unnecessary as a means of party discipline to resolve in favor of the destruction of the individual, to deride conscience and to decree the extinction of all rights of minorities, what is the need of it now, when both political parties are in agreement upon the great questions which once divided them?

There is no more discipline needed in a party than is consistent with rights as a man, as a citizen capable of taking and obeying all the obligations of citizenship. Party rule must be a conservative and rational rule, or cease to exist. That it must be by majorities does not free it from such responsibility, for majorities have obligations as well as minorities and the appeal of both for justification is to the people by reasons. A party, being a means to an end, cannot sacrifice the ends for which it was established, in promoting party discipline, without becoming a criminal absurdity.

All parties claim to be promotive of the general welfare in this country; none will admit their party to be anything less than aids to good government, appliances to liberty and progress, and the parties frequently appeal to the people by their professions of faith and purpose in platforms. Now, does Mr Geer, or any other machine-politician, believe that the party is not bound by its professions, by its platform, and do they think that a majority in the legislature has any authority whatever outside of the party's declared purposes?

Cannot Mr Geer see, with no bandages over his eyes, that one member obeying the party platform, adhering to his parties' principles, has more authority than a hundred members who are violating them? Could Mr. Hirsch, however valuable his services to the republican party may have been, rightfully claim the vote of any member of the minority? Not at all. The minority, by refusing to support him, did not commit treason to their party, for the reason that in voting for him they would have violated the pledges of the party to the people, and at the same time violated the constitution of the state and their oaths of office.

Now, although Mr Geer says there is no reason why any republican should not have voted for Mr H. on the last ballot, I venture to give several reasons which will be good to the republican party of this state if not to him.

First—The republican party resolved in favor of railroad legislation and instructed its representatives to so legislate as to protect the people. Mr. Hirsch's course shows that he did not accept the trust.

Second—The party resolved in favor of forfeiting our land grants [illegible] the full and equal [illegible] of all its party. Mr Hirsch's course shows that he did not accept that trust. He opposed the proposition introduced in the [illegible] his own.

Third—The party has frequently resolved in favor of economical administration and corresponding taxation, but Mr Hirsch opposed vehemently and continuously during the last two sessions the only bills intended to prevent a surplus in the treasury of the state, and within the last few days I have been informed that after the close of the session he [illegible] to induce the governor to veto House Bill No. 108, which became a law.

Fourth—Mr Hirsch is not in accord with the [illegible] of the party in regard to the great economic questions now pressing the American people for solution.

Fifth—Mr Hirsch being a member of the legislative assembly is ineligible to the office of United States senator under our constitution.

Now if Mr Geer can convince the people of this state that all the foregoing are not reasons in justification of the minority, that all these are subordinate to party discipline and must be waived for the sake of electing somebody who in all of his governing interests and habits is inimical to the public welfare, why, afterwards he can try his hand at introducing into the party the discipline of the forty thieves, who have dealt the penalty of being found in the minority.

To those who revere the name of General Garfield, I would commend his declarations made at the national republican convention in the year 1880, at the time of the introduction of a resolution binding in advance all the members of the convention to support the nominees of the convention, whoever they might be. I give the substance from memory.

"To every member of the convention, as a citizen and as a citizen [illegible] rightfully [illegible]. That it is inconsistent with good citizenship that a citizen be not [illegible] to the highest obligation [illegible] his vote in accordance with the dictates of his conscience for the public welfare. That if [illegible] nominations are made by the convention there will be no clash between loyalty to party and fealty to the state, but if [illegible] are made inconsistent with the best interests of the country and not promotive of the general welfare, it is the duty of every member to disregard them." That is and has been the true republican doctrine, and it is almost needless to say that the offensive resolution was withdrawn and General Garfield nominated for president of the United States by that same convention.

That incident ought to give Mr Geer and some others great courage, and stimulate them to try and make majority rule consistent with just and wise rule.

The minority of the republicans of the last legislature were as much devoted to the duty of electing a republican United States senator as the majority or Mr Geer. They understood, in the language of Mr Geer, "that the republican party of the entire union look with appealing eyes to Oregon." And the answer they gave was to vote repeatedly for the representative republicans whom the people wanted. They did not follow the foolish judgment of Mr Geer, and vote continuously for one man, thus showing a determination that the minority shall choose, but they voted for many of the representative republicans of the state.

If Mr Hirsch had been willing, we could have elected either Mr Gearin, W. C. [illegible], Geo. H. Williams, W. L. Hill, Governor Moody or others, and the majority could have chosen the senator at any time.

Mr Geer writes as if he was "a most careful [illegible] of the affairs of the [illegible] party, what [illegible] of the [illegible] in the Oregon legislature make?" Well, we would try to [illegible] I will. And he [illegible] this answer in the form of a quotation. He also says: "Mr Davenport vehemently denies that race prejudice actuated the *minority* in their opposition to Mr Hirsch." I know that, for, I did [illegible] credit to Mr D. for sagacity, that he was the only man in Salem during those forty days who did not throw such taint on the case.

Yes, Mr Davenport denies most emphatically that the minority ever made such an answer to the expectations of their republican brethren of the union. It is a falsehood. I know nothing of Mr Geer's companions or the source of his information, but some one has falsified. Since the publication of his letter I have received several letters from members of the minority, who state that they did not care a fig about Mr H.'s race or religion; that race prejudice did not enter into the case with them. One senator writes, "that statement is false. You cannot give the lie too strongly to the statement that it was race prejudice that defeated Mr H. I did not believe he would represent the people of Oregon, and therefore I did not vote for him." One representative writes: "Being a liberal, race or religion never interfered with my judgment and does not enter into politics with me. I made up my mind from other things and I would have voted for Mr H., only I was convinced that he could not represent the people of the state." One senator says, "the charge is contemptible." I think I am entirely safe in saying that I know the opinions of ten of the minority, and they are directly denying the allegation of race prejudice in their case.

Three of the representatives from Multnomah county did not support Mr Hirsch, but not because he is a Jew. Other and weightier reasons decided their course.

It is very evident that there is some prejudice between the metropolis and the rural districts in every state, and Oregon is no exception to the rule. There is always good ground for it, which is not necessary here to mention. It is sufficient to say that Mr G. has greatly exaggerated it, as he has the race prejudice. The minority voted for several Portland men and were willing to elect one. A Portland man could have got every vote of the minority except two, and yet to take the communication of Mr Geer at par value, one would sooner expect open war.

I hate to be obliged to accuse Mr Geer of coining quotations, but here is one from his letter which is not a misquotation, but a fabrication. "But," says Mr Davenport, "Mr Hirsch was objectionable to the minority and therefore we could not support him." And here follows a long argument aimed at this falsehood.

If I had been trying to say something of that sort I should have said that he was objectionable to the majority, for that is the exact truth. He was not Mr Geer's choice; he was not the people's choice, and it was one of the strange things which do sometimes happen that being the choice of a small minority he yet, by management and the erroneous notions of party fealty and reward for party service, succeeded through the temporary division of his opponents in obtaining a majority.

One representative writes: "I have made no explanation of my conduct to the public, for I think they demand none, being satisfied with the result. I am a strict machine—that is to say, party organization man—believing firmly in caucus rule being necessary for party success, but I did not and do not now consider that Mr Hirsch was the choice of a majority of [illegible]."

Before closing I must make an apology for such a lengthy letter as this proves to be, but there is a growing tendency among members of the republican party to substitute mere machine management for party principle, and to make it binding upon partisans to the utter discomfiture of other and weightier matters which should control, a sacrificing of major interests for minor interests, a tendency to pooh pooh, as a circumstance of slight account, the resolutions of a party convention as compared with the fact of a majority of a caucus or conference, obtained by a boss politician and frequently by the most corrupt methods; methods which no political party dare indorse. There needs a reformation in this respect.

T. W. DAVENPORT.

### Where the Best Lobsters are Taken

The best lobsters in the world are taken off Monhegan in the winter. They thrive better in the deep water out to sea than on the shores of the bays where most of the Maine lobstermen set their traps. The Monhegan fishermen are getting splendid prices for their lobsters this winter—$10 to $10 50 per hundred. Think of that you people who think you pay high prices for lobsters! The jobber and the retailer have to make profits on these figures. But you probably do not get a taste of the big Monhegan lobster, but eat shell fish which are caught at Bristol or Boothbay or somewhere along there, for which $7 50 per hundred is paid. The Monhegan lobsters are shipped to New York and Boston. I saw 10,000 of them in a car in Portland Harbor the other day. The lobsters are kept alive in these great cars, tied to the docks, from the time they are taken out of the smacks till they can be shipped. A lobster car looks like a cattle car flattened out. It is a huge box sufficiently open to let the water in and keep the lobsters in. Lobsters are sociable fellows. It is sport to see them rub each other's backs and embrace each other, as if bidding their good bye, when they are dipped out of the car and leave their brine for good. They squirm as if they had premonitions of hot-water.—*Lewiston Journal*.

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED by an obstinate cough, which taken in time Dr. Jayne's Expectorant [illegible]

## DEMOCRATIC SIMPLICITY.

The President Makes a Tour of all the Departments

Chicago News.

Having eaten a hearty breakfast of corn beef hash and johnnycake, President Cleveland put on his hat and overcoat and strode toward the front door of the White House.

"Your Excellency," cried Secretary Lamont, "where are you going at this early hour of the morning. It is hardly five o'clock."

"I am going for a short walk," replied the President. "I will be back by 7 30—in plenty of time to read the paper, look over my mail, write up a column or two, and make out a list of [illegible] [illegible] the senate [illegible]. I am going around the various departments to see if my cabinet officers have caught the spirit of the administration, and have returned to the Arcadian simplicity of the Jacksonian epoch."

And with these words President Cleveland opened the front door and issued forth in the raw chilly air of the March morning. The breeze blowing from the southeast brought to his ears the faint echo of the din of hammers busily employed in the distant navy yard, at the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the globe. The lights in every [illegible] [illegible] were dim, yet every [illegible] was lighted up, and it was evident that all hands were at work, in accordance with Secretary Manning's orders that all employes of the civil service should report for duty at 6 A M every week day. President Cleveland visited the treasury building, and asked the janitor where Colonel Manning was to be found.

"He is down in the vaults counting the money," said the janitor, "and he cannot be disturbed."

Mr Cleveland expostulated, and was compelled to disclose his identity before the janitor would listen to him. But being satisfied at last that the visitor was really the president the janitor conducted him through devious passages, down winding stairways, and under curious arches, until finally the labyrinthine vaults were reached. Here, surrounded by piles of shining gold and silver pieces, sat the secretary of the treasury counting the national hoard by the dim light of a candle.

"I am sorry you came," said the secretary to the president, "for I really have so much work to do that I have no time to talk."

Then Mr Cleveland observed that Colonel Manning was attired in nought but an undershirt, red trousers and a pair of high heeled boots.

"Good!" thought the president. Then he said aloud: "But where is the gas, Dan, and why are you using this wretched tallow dip?"

"I have had the gas meter taken out of the building," said the secretary. "I have returned to the good old democratic simplicity of candles. By this means the sum of $90,000 will be saved to the country annually."

"And what are you doing now?" asked the president.

"Counting the money in the treasury," replied Colonel Manning. "I intend to know for myself whether any speculations have been indulged in by my republican predecessors. I have discovered a number of questionable things. For instance, I have found that four-fifths [illegible] of a large number of eagles on the 1877 coinage of $20 gold pieces, and I intend to trace this burglarious outrage to its uttermost until the guilty party is brought to justice."

"That is right," said the president, and as he walked away he felicitated himself and his country upon having secured the co-operation of such an honest, fearless patriot as the Albany journalist.

In the state department too, the tawdry gas fixtures had been removed to make way for the [illegible] [illegible] candle. Owing to a dimness of vision, however, Secretary Bayard was compelled to use a kerosene lamp, and this stood upon a white [illegible] table, emitting a fragrance which he rose of Sharon might have envied. [illegible] was no other [illegible]. He was in his [illegible] sleeves, and the president observed that [illegible] was [illegible] only to preserve the necessary dignity on state occasions the secretary wore a [illegible] but otherwise [illegible] the [illegible] display.

"Yes I am very busy," said Mr Bayard, "and I have been [illegible] at work since [illegible] [illegible] this morning. Having abolished the 300 type writers and forty-eight stenographers formerly employed in this department, I have my hands full answering the letters. Here," he continued, as he wearily laid his palm [illegible] a mass of crumpled sheets of paper, "here are letters from Queen Victoria, King William, Dom Pedro, [illegible], Alfonzo, the czar, Tung-ho, General Bouma, the Ahkoond of Swat, the Emir of Bigcrel, the begum of Mysore, and 160 other potentates, which must be answered before the noon mail goes out."

In the navy department Secretary Whitney was not to be found. Over a work bench in one corner of the room he found a boy contemplating with awe and admiration the model of a patent [illegible] boat, which calmly floated on the bosom of a tub of cistern water.

"Can you tell me where to find the secretary of the navy?" sternly demanded the president, who was evidently pained to see one of the lad's years idling in this manner.

"Dunno," replied the boy, "but guess he's in the gymnasium over cross the hall."

President Cleveland stepped across the hall and opened a door on which was pasted a sheet of paper bearing the written legend, "Private." Yes, there was the secretary of the navy, attired in a sleeveless jersey and a pair of white cotton drawers, and engaged at pulling vigorously at a rowing machine.

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed President Cleveland. "What on earth are you doing?"

"Learning the business," replied Secretary Whitney, between pulls. "I am determined to acquaint myself with every detail of the marine and naval service. My arms have grown an inch and a half in ten days. Bill Chandler knew nothing of the minutiæ of the department, and I am resolved to put his administration to the blush. I am learning to swim, and I go to the natatorium twice a day to take lessons."

As the president strolled toward the war department offices his bosom heaved with emotions of exultation.

"How admirably have I chosen my associates," he murmured. "On every hand I find irrefutable evidence that the spirit of my administration has infused every subordinate and co-ordinate branch."

On the walls of the war office were divers chromos and lithographic prints of Hannibal, Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon, Israel Putnam, Zachary Taylor, Andrew Jackson, Winfield Scott, Hancock, and other great generals, also, a framed daguerreotype of old Admiral Crowninshield, in the costume of an honorary member of the Hull yacht club of Boston. Armed soldiers paced to and fro over the sanded floor or studied the maps of the Sioux, Ute and Modoc reservations, which were spread out on the varnished deal tables. When President Cleveland inquired where Secretary Endicott was, one of the gloomy sentinels pointed in the direction of an inner room, and thither the president drifted. A surprising spectacle greeted him as he entered. Secretary Endicott, clad only in a blouse and trowers of army blue and wearing a fatigue cap, stood at one end of the room, holding a cavalry pistol in both hands and firing at a target at the other end of the room. The target consisted of a head of a barrel, upon which uncertain rings had been described with white chalk.

Bing! went the pistol, and the recoil threw the secretary of war into the president's arms.

"It is all fired strange," explained the secretary, "but I have fired over two hundred cartridges at that gol darned target and I hain't hit it once. I'm a mighty poor shot—don't believe I could hit the side of a meetin' house—but I'm goin' to keep on tryin' till the country owns up that I'm the goldarnedest best cabinet officer they had since Uncle Crowninshield was on deck."

Then the secretary sat down on the corner of the table and ate his modest luncheon of oatcakes and cheese, while the president talked with him about the trouble on the Oklahoma border.

"By the way," said the president, picking up a cartridge from the pile that lay on the floor, "have you been using these all the time?"

"Yes," replied the secretary, mopping the powder, dust and perspiration from his undaunted brow, "I've fired more'n three hundred of 'em this mornin'."

"Then it's no wonder you haven't hit the target," said the president, with an amused chuckle, "for, my dear fellow, these are blank cartridges!"

"Well, I swow!" exclaimed the secretary. "You don't say so!"

President Cleveland chuckled to himself all the way over to the postoffice department. But he was proud of his war secretary just the same. Endicott was honest and earnest, that was the kind of man the era of reform demanded.

A beautiful young woman, wearing a calico dress, was carrying a 200 pound mail sack filled with letters through the hall.

"Is Secretary Vilas in?" inquired the president.

"No, sir," answered the beautiful being in calico, as she hurried along with the mail sack.

President Cleveland was shocked, he never suspected Vilas could be the first to grow remiss in his duties. With anguish in his soul, the president entered the attorney general's office. It was in full blast. The subordinates were ranged in two semi circles about General Garland, who, in his shirtsleeves, was propounding questions upon matters which concerned the intelligent conduct of the department. "What is replevin?" "What is the jurisdiction of a Missouri justice of the peace?" "Explain the difference between de jure and de facto." "What is a posse comitatus, and wherein does it differ from the Arkansas possum?" "What is a change of venue?"—these and similar interrogatories did the learned attorney general put to his class, and the president was pleased to hear that the responses came quickly and for the greater part were correct.

"I will not interrupt them," thought the president, so he retired noiselessly and skipped over to the interior department. All was confusion here, and Secretary Lamar was busiest of the busy.

"We have been hard at work since daylight," said the secretary. "You see, I have not had time to brush my hair or comb my beard. In fact, I was in such a hurry that I came down town with my nightcap on. As Herodotus, the juvenile pluralist, remarked in the words of the old Greek philosopher, [illegible] it is almost gorgeous."

The president applauded the enthusiasm which prevailed. Outside the pension office several hundred one-armed and one-legged veterans were seeking admittance. Inside the office the crowd of old soldiers was still greater. Standing on tiptoe and peering over the crowd, the president could see the pension commissioner, General Black, hard at work handing out bags of money to the crippled pensioners.

"This is well," said President Cleveland, smiling. Then he went back to the postoffice department, but Vilas was not there. This was a severe blow—an awful shock. President Cleveland brooded over it and the tears came into his eyes. As he passed the department of agriculture he saw the commissioner in the garden watering the tulips and pruning the young shrubbery plants. This sight cheered him somewhat, but still the president brooded over Vilas's absence from his post of duty, and he indulged in the most melancholy reflections until he nearly reached home—yes, till he had come to the White house gate. Here a cheery whistle startled him from his sad revery. Looking up, he beheld Vilas tripping gayly down the walk, carrying a leather bag and whistling a merry air from "Fall [illegible]."

"I have just left a bundle of letters with the department for you," said Vilas.

"How do you happen to be here, instead of at your post of duty?" inquired the president gloomily.

"Why, when I got down to the office at 4 o'clock this morning," explained Vilas, "I found one of our men sick, so I concluded to carry his route for him myself to-day."

A few minutes later President Cleveland, having removed his coat, collar and necktie, seated himself at his desk in the White house, and was ready for work.

"Daniel," said he to his private secretary, "I feel encouraged, for I have irrefutable evidence that my cabinet is in rapport with the administration. The republic has indeed entered upon an era of Arcadian simplicity."

## MONETARY SCIENCE IN TILLAMOOK

OREGON, Tillamook Co., Or., April [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The silver men in their reply to Cleveland's views on silver coinage say: "The immediate effect of the stopping of silver coinage must necessarily be to lower the price of silver bullion and gradually to appreciate the value of gold the world over." That this result would follow past experience has shown. When Germany in 1871 demonetized silver, followed by Denmark, Sweden and Norway in 1874, nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of silver was thrown on the market, and much of it sent to England to sell to supply these nations with gold to take the place of silver coin. The price of silver immediately went down, and when the United States in 1873 demonetized silver, the price of silver bullion dropped to 20 per cent lower than before these nations discarded the use of silver coin. The remonetization of silver by the United States in 1878, at the demand of an indignant people, reduced the discount on silver to [illegible] per cent. Why the congress of the United States on Feb. 12, 1873, so readily passed the bill drawn up by Ernest Seyd, which demonetized the dollar which had been the unit of value for eighty one years, was a mystery at the time and perhaps is not well understood by the majority at the present day. The half million which he brought with him may have been the exciting cause, but the predisposing cause was found in a fact the following: The secretary of the treasury in 1870 [illegible] 1872 had sold a large quantity of 5 per cent bonds in England which were payable in "coin of the United States," which included both silver and gold. The bondholders at that time preferred silver to gold, because silver bullion was worth 3 per cent more than gold. But after the demonetization by the European powers named and the price of silver had fallen, the holders of our bonds became panic stricken and sent their agent to the United States to procure the passage of a bill in their favor. Thus the "dollar of our daddies" was demonetized, and the bonds were of course then payable in gold coin.

That similar influences are at work at the present time can hardly be doubted. The bank of England buys silver at a discount of 15 per cent, and converts it into subsidiary coin 6 per cent light, for the use of the poor (it being legal tender to the extent of two pounds sterling only), thus making 21 per cent. profit. In addition, the bank makes immense sums by supplying the Indian empire with silver coin which is the only legal tender there, gold being demonetized and at a discount. Can one fail to see the true inwardness of the scheme which demands that the silver dollar shall be increased to 480 grains? The banks threaten to bring on a panic if the present coinage of the dollar of 412½ grains is continued, just as they attempted to do in 1878 (when congress was about to remonetize silver) by contracting the volume of currency, about $18,000,000 in three weeks by surrendering their notes, and but for the prompt action of the secretary of the treasury in throwing some $25,000,000 on the market to buy up bonds, would have accomplished their infamous purpose. In your comments on the assertion of Senator Jones that he would defend the present coinage of silver to the last extremity, you say, "Cannot this matter be compromised somehow?" In answer I ask why compromise? Patriotism requires that first and foremost the interests of the workingmen, the bone and sinew of the country, should be considered. THE OREGONIAN lately said, "It will pay about as well to grow wheat now at 60 cents a bushel as it did some year ago at 90 cents," which, put in another form would be, "It takes a bushel and a half of wheat now to pay the same debt that one bushel would pay some years ago." Thus it will be seen that THE OREGONIAN agrees with the silver men above quoted, who say, "It can be shown that it will take more labor or more of the produce of labor to pay what remains of the national debt than it would have taken to pay it all at the close of the war. Twenty-five millions of tons of iron would have paid the whole debt in 1865; it will take thirty five million tons to pay what remains after all that has been paid for principal and interest." It has been shown that the increase of population and wealth in the United States calls for an addition to our circulation of at least $40,000,000 a year to maintain an equilibrium of advantages between debtor and creditor, yet while the tendency is to decrease our supply of paper money, the secretary persists in coining only a little above the minimum amount of silver allowed by the law of 1878. Let him coin the full amount allowed by law, four millions a month, and the tendency to the appreciation of the value of money would be checked, prices of other commodities would rise in proportion to the increase of currency volume or at least not be continually falling and making it increasingly harder for the poor debtor to pay his debts as at present. In considering the silver question care should be taken to distinguish between bullion and coin. When a metal is demonetized it takes its place with all other commodities, and generally depreciates in value, while the remaining money appreciates in proportion to the reduction in the currency volume occasioned by said demonetization. This is necessary to explain why silver bullion so enormously decreased in value while the *money* of the six nations named increased in purchasing power in proportion as its volume was reduced by the withdrawal of silver from circulation as money. It is interesting to note that the amount of silver in the dollar has never been changed since the adoption of the constitution, while that in the gold dollar has. The silver dollar was the unit of value from April 2, 1792, to February 12, 1873, and never until the latter date was the gold dollar the unit of value and of the money of account. From 1792 to 1834, 27 grains of gold, 11-12 fine corresponded with the 371¼ grains pure silver in the silver dollar. Since 1834, 25.8 grains gold 9-10 fine corresponds with the silver dollar of 371¼ grains pure silver. Thus it will be seen that the gold dollar was always made to correspond with the silver "dollar of our daddies."

I respectfully submit that if we must have a compromise in order to allay the fears of the gold bugs, that the former policy be continued in the present day, that the coinage of silver be made free as it was for eighty-one years preceding 1873, and that the gold dollar be further reduced to correspond with the venerable silver dollar.

JAY PAWLER.

Rubber Dealer—"That fellow was mighty particular, it seems to me. I was afraid I could not make a sale at all." Friend—"I noticed him going out. He looked satisfied enough. I thought. What did he want?" "He was after a life preserver, and I had a hard time to make him believe that those I had were sure and safe, but he ordered one at last." "I thought he was satisfied. You know who he is, don't you?" "No, who is he?" "The new secretary of the navy."—Philadelphia Call.

## LAW AND ORDER,

Or an Inside View of Certain Things in Tacoma

TACOMA, April 21, 1885

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Your readers will no doubt be interested in the contest going on in Tacoma [illegible] law and lawlessness. [illegible] years ago, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to defeat a man [illegible] under whose rule [illegible] law breakers and [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible].

Territorial [illegible] law [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] At the May term of the district court for Pierce county held at Tacoma [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] six of whom were women, found true bills against the keepers of houses of prostitution in the city. The petit jury, on which were five women, found them guilty, and the judge, Hon. Roger S. Greene, made the costs [illegible] and [illegible] was taken on the ground that women living with their husbands were not housekeepers and [illegible] competent to serve on grand juries.

The supreme court affirmed the [illegible] Hon. John P. Hoyt, associate justice, sitting as [illegible] [illegible] Hon. [illegible] Wingard concurring that chapter 187 of the code of Washington territory, 1881, had established a relation [illegible] [illegible] and the wife [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the law.

One of these [illegible] keepers [illegible] premises where she lived. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] rented house was burned in July, 1884, on the [illegible] the principal business street [illegible] [illegible] used [illegible] a prominent business man, [illegible] her front door with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a sign "[illegible] lodging house," [illegible] [illegible]. Both women continue their previous occupation.

So defiant did this class become under the encouragement of their [illegible] [illegible] that a third woman established [illegible] of prostitution on the same [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] city magistrate [illegible] being [illegible] [illegible] peace and issued several [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] citizens of Tacoma and neighboring towns [illegible] during the evening of her first reception. In fact that the magistrate applied to the city council, whose meetings were held in his office, for permission to move to other quarters, is sufficient comment on the laxity of the administration of law.

In August the council passed ordinances for regulating the sale of liquor, punishing vagrancy, and suppressing gambling and prostitution, the latter a fac-simile of the Portland ordinance. It was vetoed by the mayor, who advocated "regulation" (that is, license).

His veto closed thus: "Compel those who are [illegible] to exchange a life of purity and [illegible] for one of shame and infamy, to be subjects [illegible] [illegible] of stringent and searching [illegible] [illegible], a step which will be able to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the lowest level [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you will have accomplished [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] protection than [illegible] [illegible] laws will [illegible]."

[illegible] not a word about compelling the unfortunates, [illegible] in these poor women [illegible] [illegible] lives of infamy, to be subjects of police records, of searching sanitary surveillance. They are to be safe [illegible] protection—the women [illegible] [illegible] of shame.

Three hundred and seventy six [illegible] [illegible] women and twenty, petitioned the council [illegible] the ordinance over the mayor's veto. No attention was paid to the petition. A [illegible] [illegible] ordinance, full of [illegible] and fury [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], but with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] understanding of [illegible] [illegible] the law [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

It is asserted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The women have been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] times. [illegible] [illegible] were two [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], the money being returned [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] costs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The county commissioners failed at their regular meeting in May, 1884, to [illegible] [illegible] representation on the juries drawn for the following year. Hence none were summoned at the November term of the district court, except to fill part of the vacancies. Six women were on the petit jury, but none on the grand jury, though there were [illegible] vacancies on the [illegible] which should have been filled by women. But it was not intended that the law breakers should receive any check in their career.

This grand jury was in session seven days and returned five indictments. Their report, submitted December 2, 1884, contains the following: "We find conclusive evidence that the condition of the city is such as to alarm all thoughtful and law abiding citizens.

We are of the opinion that the saloon keepers are almost universally violators of the law by selling liquor to minors and permitting gambling on their premises.

By general report we find houses of prostitution in conspicuous places near the business portion of the city. The impunity which these dens of vice seem to enjoy can result only from criminal negligence on the part of the city officers whose duty it is to enforce the law."

Also, As a consequence of the neglect of duty of the county commissioners in selecting from the qualified electors men only for jurors and the refusal of the sheriff to summon women to fill the vacancies on the grand jury, we believe that justice has not been done to one-half the electors of Pierce county.

Shortly after this report was made an attempt was made to secure the enforcement of the city ordinance against houses of prostitution, warrants being issued on complaints sworn to by a citizen.

A jury of men, summoned by the marshal, decided one house to be a respectable lodging house. The second jury disagreed. The magistrate dismissed the case, having been warned by a member of the council that the city would pay no more costs.

The morning paper which had given notice that a warrant was in the hands of the marshal before it was served, was agitated over the heavy expense to the city, and intimated that the prosecuting witness might be compelled to pay the costs.

The marshal declines to interrupt these houses without a warrant. They have not been disturbed by the friends of law for four months. Gamblers also have an easy time. One of this class, who made no secret of his profession and had been fined lightly (the fines are always light) several times, fitted up a saloon and applied for license to sell liquor. His application was refused three times. He went on selling all the same, and though convicted of the offense three times and fined each time $50 (half the limit) and costs, he continued to defy the law. His third application elicited praise from one councilman, who changed his vote in his favor and extolled his bravery in acknowledging himself to be a gambler, thus contrasting favorably with the other saloon keepers who allowed gambling but were afraid to come out boldly and say so. This worthy gambler has made a fourth application for license. He will doubtless soon be numbered among the regularly licensed saloon keepers of good moral character.

Some of our best citizens becoming alarmed at the increasing defiance of the law breakers, organized a law and order league.

The saloon keepers and monopolists, who train together, fearing this movement might culminate in the election of councilmen and marshal, opposed both to rings and to vice, inaugurated a movement against the Chinese, ostensibly for the benefit of workingmen, but really for the purpose of manipulating their votes and thereby gaining a new lease of power.

Inflammatory editorials appeared in the morning paper, evidently designed to incite a riot against those in the city who leased property to Chinese. A mass meeting was called and blood and thunder speeches were on the programme. It seems to have been suggested to the managers, at the last moment, that a riot, if started, could not be easily checked and might lead to loss in unexpected quarters, to be paid for by the city as in Pittsburg. The mass meeting was a success in numbers, a failure in results. The expected speakers failed to materialize, and the meeting proved a harmless affair. The chairman was a disappointment to the management, having no title but plain "Mister" whereby to give tone to the assemblage. He was run in by a small faction and declined to take the hint when repeated calls were made for a more "toney" man. However, he was dignified in the newspaper report by the title of "Judge," a title probably acquired by serving on the jury which judged a house of ill-fame to be a respectable lodging house.

This judge appointed a committee on Chinese affairs. This committee, with flourish of trumpets, prepared an anti-Chinese pledge, one hundred of which were to be circulated, any one refusing to sign the pledge to be ostracised "socially, politically and commercially." It was handed to some prominent citizens. They declined to sign. It has not been heard of since. It died then and there. The judge is now a candidate for councilman.

The parties most affected by this demagogic Chinese movement are the poor, hard-working farmers. They, by leasing portions of ground to Chinese, who clear and till the land a certain number of years for its use, get their lands in working order. They could not, by other means, accomplish this in any other way. Thirty acre cleared and cultivated is a benefit to the entire community. The [illegible] course pursued in endeavoring to arouse public sentiment against an industrious people whose labor is needed to improve these wilds, and who earn their money for themselves, and not for the [illegible], has injured the country, and retarded its development to an untold extent, and to the great pecuniary loss of people in general.

One instance in point. A farmer on [illegible] [illegible] employed white men, but would not [illegible] them to stay. He then leased [illegible] ground to Chinese who were to improve the [illegible] a certain sum of money yearly for its use. He was visited twice by a party of masked [illegible] [illegible] who threatened to burn his [illegible] [illegible] if he did not send the Chinese away. [illegible] of the party were recognized and [illegible]. The morning paper declared that [illegible] "dirty maskers" would be free men in a few [illegible], and that "no jury could be found in Pierce county to convict them." They were bound over to the district court in the sum of [illegible] each. The Chinese have since left, [illegible] [illegible].

The friends of law and order, not to be [illegible] by the saloon keepers in their Chinese movement, also called a mass meeting and [illegible] carried out their programme successfully, in spite of [illegible] interruption.

An attempt was made to impeach the marshal for neglect of duty. His own testimony and that of others given before the council was sufficient to convict him in the opinion of [illegible] [illegible] people. He was acquitted by a vote of [illegible] five [illegible] eight members present.

The saloons are open on Sunday in defiance of the territorial law enacted a year and a half ago. One saloonist was brought to trial for this offence, pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs, the first conviction to my knowledge in this city. Another [illegible] [illegible] a jury and was acquitted. Eight drunken men were seen issuing from one saloon on Sunday a few weeks since. No arrests.

The arrests for "drunk and disorderly" are made chiefly from strangers who have no [illegible] and poor men who have no influence.

To sum up. The Sunday law, the laws against gambling, prostitution, selling liquors to minors and to intoxicated persons, and the vagrant law which declares inmates of houses of ill-fame to be vagrants and liable to fine or imprisonment, are dead letters. Who will say this is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] people? Who will say there is no need of a law and order league? We have woman suffrage. The question may well be asked: Why do not the women help [illegible] [illegible] officers who will do their duty? Some [illegible] because women are terrorized in Tacoma.

Of 1[illegible] voters registered for the coming [illegible] election nearly 600 are women. This small [illegible] [illegible] is due, in a few instances, to [illegible] [illegible] but in by far the greater number of cases [illegible] fear. This fear proceeds from two causes [illegible] of pecuniary loss the other of public [illegible]. The idea is industriously circulated by saloon keepers and their friends that liquor selling, gambling and prostitution are important factors in financial prosperity to the city, and that [illegible] who opposes them are enemies of our material interests and must be punished accordingly [illegible] loss of patronage or employment. Many [illegible] wheeled into the whisky line by this [illegible] [illegible] argument, and many women are [illegible] [illegible] by it and stay away from the polls [illegible] their bread and butter.

Then, too, if any woman or combination of women give utterance to independent thought or take independent action on questions of morals or politics, they are understood to have stepped over the prescribed limits and are [illegible] [illegible] all along the line. The politicians are intensely jealous of any [illegible] by women in naming the [illegible] for whom the dear people shall vote, and there [illegible] in this respect, similar to that shown by [illegible] toward their former [illegible]. The republican politicians, who have been [illegible] in power that they consider themselves [illegible] [illegible] are especially vindictive to women who take an interest in politics (save as [illegible] their dictation), and will resort to any subterfuge to prevent the election of men whom [illegible] are supposed to prefer. Women who [illegible] their rights and insist upon having the [illegible] [illegible] ridicule, vulgarity and [illegible], such as cowards alone know how to use. This is especially the case as regards jury [illegible] the most important of all our rights and the one of which the enemies of good government are most determined to deprive us.

Women generally lack the nerve to endure public condemnation, even in a good cause and with a good conscience, and do not understand that the personal assaults of the press are aimed at the person so much as at the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

They will learn this in time, even in Tacoma. In Seattle, where at least one journal, the [illegible] [illegible], has stood up bravely for [illegible] [illegible] rights and where the population [illegible] that of Tacoma, perhaps not more than [illegible], the number of women voters at the fall election was 1300. In Tacoma, the number was [illegible].

Tacoma's great need is an independent, unmuzzled press that will seek to elevate the [illegible] tone of society and advocate the enforcement of law.

There is no such thing as neutrality in the contest between right and wrong. Under the banner of law or lawlessness all [illegible] [illegible] themselves.

It is a contest which will be waged fiercely and may last long, but it must result in a victory for law and order if Tacoma would lay her foundations deep and strong for a prosperous future.

ZARELDA [illegible].

### A HINT TO ENGLAND.

PORTLAND, April [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Having read the excellent article of [illegible] Clarke in last Sunday's OREGONIAN concerning the Anglo-Russian war, and your editorial [illegible] succeeding number, the following may interest you. Reading the New York *Staats Zeitung* I find the following hint to England, given by that paper's correspondent, who, knowing the circumstances in Russia correctly, says: "[illegible] island Sagalin—which lies across the mouth of the Amoor river in East Siberia—the czar has planted a colony of exiled nihilists. The [illegible] of those unfortunate creatures can easily be [illegible] [illegible] when we consider that in addition to hard work, miserable food and the knout of their tormentors, the most abhorrent and [illegible] climate acts as a factor to shorten the life of hundreds. The severe winter, lasting seven months and frequently producing diseases, [illegible] the thawing periods is followed by a [illegible] cold summer accompanied by rough [illegible] with but few interruptions.

It would be very easy work to liberate these unfortunates, as the British could reach there in a very short time with their ships of war, at present stationed near Japan. Besides this, all the Russian dockyards on the mouth of the Amoor and the part of the Russian navy lying there, could easily be destroyed. This would pay. For Russia has there a number of fast sailing steamers, for the purpose of [illegible] British commercial ships in the Pacific in case of war. As the ice in the Amoor breaks up about the middle of April, it would be the right time and opportunity to destroy those dangerous ships before they are able to leave the [illegible]. This done, a pair of fleet-going steamers could sail the river to the upper part, where the prisons are situated in order to free those poor prisoners—almost all political convicts. Archangel, where a large number of nihilists are condemned to a slow and sure death, could easily be [illegible], as the White sea is without a [illegible]. Will the British think of this? They should act immediately, for there may possibly be added a number of fast-sailing war steamers to the British maritime.

It seems incomprehensible that the czar did not defer the war till the ice of the Finland gulf was melted, as there are a number of [illegible] steamers near Cronstadt which would [illegible] [illegible] to molest British trade ships, but [illegible] [illegible] present deep in ice and of no [illegible]. [illegible] the steamers in the Black sea are not able [illegible] the sultan (being, it seems, on the [illegible] [illegible]) having barred the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles and the sultan, acting with England, would send a few thousand Tcherkesses, which are at present in the Turkish army, to the shore of the Black sea, in order to [illegible] among the Caucasian people.

The world is on the eve of a great [illegible] and it is but a question of time when it will occur. Bismarck manufactured the [illegible] and upon him it depends whether it will be an explosive collision or not. Like the old Roman who kept War and Peace in the folds of his toga, so Bismarck, Germany's great chancellor, holds the destinies of the world in his fist.

Hoping that you will take this as a small contribution to your editorial, I am yours truly,

G. L. B.

### A Little Learning.

The experience of the Georgia [illegible] who named his girl Eufaula and [illegible] afterwards that Eufaula means "[illegible]" [illegible] calls the experience of a "new" [illegible] who called her little daughter "[illegible]" [illegible] She said the name was a [illegible] [illegible] Paris, and nearly all first-class [illegible] [illegible].—*Macon Telegraph*.

The surprising success of [illegible] [illegible] a Vegetable Compound [illegible] eases peculiar to women [illegible] portance of her [illegible] that she knows [illegible] *Haskell*

### CHIEF KEOKUK.

[illegible]

who clear and till the same a [illegible] er of years for its use, get that [illegible] g order. They cannot, for want of complish this in any other way. e cleared and cultivated is a benefit to e community. The unscrupulous sued in endeavoring to excite public against an industrious people whose ede l to improve these wilds, and who money for themselves, not for the as injured the country and retarded ment to an untold extent, and to the unary loss of people in general. ance in point. A farmer on Henderson [illegible] white men, but could not to stay. He then leased some Chinese, who were to improve it and sum of money yearly for its use. sited twice by a party of masked and who threatened to burn his property did not send the Chinese away the party were recognized and arrested. ruling paper declared that they make [illegible] would be free men in a few that no jury could be found to convict them. They were at the District court in the sum of . The Chinese have since left, in fear

ods of law and order, not to be outdone, the saloon keepers in their Chinese also called a mass meeting and carried their programme successfully, in spite interruption.

[illegible] was made to impeach the marshal of duty. His own testimony and others given before the council was to convict him in the opinion of law-people. He was acquitted by a vote of eight members present.

[illegible] are open on Sunday, in direct of the territorial law enacted a year [illegible] one saloonist was recently trial for this offence, pleaded guilty, fined $25 and costs, the first conviction knowledge in this city. Another called and was acquitted. Eight drunken seen issuing from one saloon on one few weeks since. No arrests. [illegible] for "drunk and disorderly" are only from strangers who have no vote [illegible] who have no influence. up. The Sunday law, the laws against prostitution, selling liquors to minors intoxicated persons and the vagrant law, [illegible] inmates of houses of ill-fame to s and fail to fine or imprisonment [illegible]. Who will say this is a [illegible] people. Who will say there is no need and order league? We have woman The question may well be asked, [illegible] the women help honest men to [illegible] who will do their duty?" Simply [illegible] women are terrorized in Tacoma. [illegible] registered for the coming May [illegible] are women. This small representation is due, in a few instances, to indifference, [illegible] by far the greater number of cases this fear proceeds from two causes. [illegible] the other of public abuse [illegible] industriously circulated by saloon and their friends that liquor selling and prostitution are important sources of prosperity to the city and that they [illegible] are enemies of our material and must be punished accordingly by [illegible] of employment. Many are [illegible] into the whisky line by this [illegible] argument, and many women are induced and stay away from the polls—for [illegible] and butter.

[illegible], if any woman or combination of [illegible] utterance to independent thought independent action on questions of [illegible] they are understood to have over the prescribed limits and are saluted [illegible] all along the line. The politicians [illegible] intensely jealous of any [illegible] by women in naming the men [illegible] the dear people shall vote, and show a [illegible] respect similar to that shown by [illegible] toward their former slaves. [illegible] politicians who have been so [illegible] they consider themselves the [illegible] are specially vindictive to women [illegible] interest in politics (save as they [illegible] dictation) and will resort to any [illegible] to prevent the election of men whom [illegible] supposed to prefer. Women who [illegible] rights and insist upon having them [illegible] ridicule, vulgarity and coarseness [illegible] is cowardly, all we know how to use, [illegible] especially the case as regards jury service, [illegible] most important of all our rights, and [illegible] which the enemies of good government [illegible] most determined to deprive us.

[illegible] generally lack the nerve to endure [illegible] domination, even in a good cause and [illegible] conscience, and do not understand [illegible] personal assaults of the press are not [illegible] the person so much as at the cause advocated.

[illegible] learn this in time, even in Tacoma, where at least one journal, the Post-[illegible], has stood up bravely for law and [illegible] and where the population exceeds [illegible], perhaps not more than 300, [illegible] of women voters at the fall election. In Tacoma, the number was 302.

[illegible] great need is an independent [illegible] press that will seek to elevate the moral [illegible] and advocate the enforcement of [illegible].

[illegible] no such thing as neutrality in the [illegible] between right and wrong. Under the [illegible] law or lawlessness all must range [illegible].

[illegible] contest which will be waged fiercely [illegible] long, but it must result in a victory [illegible] and order if Tacoma would lay the [illegible] deep and strong for a prosperous [illegible].

ZERELDA N. McCOY

A HINT TO ENGLAND

PORTLAND, April 22

[illegible] OF THE OREGONIAN—[illegible] read the excellent article of [illegible] last Sunday's OREGONIAN, concerning [illegible] Russian war, and your editorial in the [illegible] number the following may interest [illegible] ding the New York Staats Zeitung [illegible] following hint to England, given by [illegible] correspondent, who, knowing the [illegible] in Russia correctly, says: "On the [illegible]—which lies across the mouth of the [illegible] in East Siberia—the czar has planted [illegible] of exiled nihilists. The misery of [illegible] fortunate creatures can easily be imagined [illegible] we consider that in addition to hard [illegible] able food and the knout of their [illegible] the most abhorrent and abominable [illegible] as a factor to shorten the lives of [illegible]. The severe winter, lasting seven [illegible] frequently producing disease during [illegible] periods is followed by a wet and [illegible] summer accompanied by rough winds, [illegible] interruptions.

[illegible] be very easy work to liberate these [illegible], as the British could reach them in [illegible] time with their ships of war, at [illegible] stationed near Japan. Besides this, all [illegible] dockyards on the mouth of the [illegible] and the part of the Russian navy lying [illegible] could easily be destroyed. This would [illegible]. Russia has there a number of fast [illegible] steamers for the purpose of seizing the [illegible] commercial ships in the Pacific in case [illegible] as the ice in the Amoor breaks up [illegible] middle of April, it would be the best [illegible] opportunity to destroy those dangerous [illegible] before they are able to leave the river. [illegible] a pair of fleet-going steamers could [illegible] to the upper part, where the mines [illegible] in order to free those poor prisoners [illegible] all political convicts. Archangel, [illegible] large number of nihilists are consigned [illegible] and sure death, could easily be taken, [illegible] sea is without a Russian ship. [illegible] British think of this? They should act [illegible] for there may possibly be built a [illegible] fast sailing war steamers to effect the [illegible] maritime.

[illegible] incomprehensible that the czar did [illegible] the war till the ice of the Finian gulf [illegible], as there are a number of light [illegible] near Cronstadt which would suit better [illegible] British trade ships, but which are at [illegible] up in ice and of no direct use. For [illegible] in the Black sea are no able [illegible] being, it seems, on the English side, [illegible] barred the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles [illegible] the sultan acting with England, will [illegible] thousand Tsherkesses, which are at [illegible] the Turkish army, to the shores of [illegible] sea, in order to excite a revolution [illegible] Caucasian people.

[illegible] is on the eve of a great explosion, [illegible] question of time when it will [illegible] Bismarck manufactured the dynamite, [illegible] him it depends whether it will be an [illegible] collision or not. Like that proud [illegible] who kept War and Peace in the folds [illegible], so Bismarck, Germany's great chancellor, [illegible] the destinies of the world in his iron [illegible]."

[illegible] that you will take this as a small contribution [illegible] to your editorial, I am yours truly,

G. A. D.

A Little Learning

[illegible] experience of the Georgia gentleman [illegible] named his girl Eufaula and found out [illegible] that Eufaula means "wet dog," is [illegible] experience of a "new rich" lady who [illegible] little daughter "Valet de Chambre," [illegible] the name was a fashionable one in [illegible] nearly all first-class families used it.—[illegible] Telegraph.

[illegible] surprising success of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's [illegible] Compound for the several [illegible] peculiar to women [illegible] her benefits [illegible] knows [illegible] make the most of it [illegible]

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The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1885

## CHIEF KEOKUK.

### An Indian Remnant and Remains—The Story of an Old Indian Trader

Keokuk Gate City

The bones of Keokuk, the Sac and Fox Indian chief, after whom this city was named, were brought here from Kansas last summer. A fund is being secured for a monument to his memory. The Indian chief had many worthy traits of character, and old settlers who knew him relate reminiscences of great interest in which Keokuk took a part. The latest is that of an old pioneer residing in Des Moines, whom a Capital reporter interviewed. The Capital says: Among pioneer settlers of Iowa who were well acquainted with the roving tribes of Iowa, is an old gentleman who has resided in East Des Moines for many years. Shortly after he located in the then territory he engaged as a trader at the nearest post, near Keokuk, on the Mississippi, and followed it until the post was removed to Fort Des Moines, where by virtue of his extensive acquaintance, he was appointed agent. He served in this capacity for a number of years, following up the post as it removed from place to place, until its final move to Sioux City, on the Missouri, when he returned to the fort and engaged in merchandising. This man tells the following startling story of Iowa's great warrior, Keokuk. The different tribes of the territory were hostile when our narrator arrived and for a long time after an introduction was only to be had when grim want forced them into the presence of the trader, and to one who was unaccustomed to this class of people it was hard to distinguish one from the other. Especially was this the case with Keokuk's tribe, for nearly all of them were very large, portly men, and seemed to be brothers and sisters, so striking was the resemblance that each bore to the other.

One of the peculiarities of this race is that their ages are numbered by suns, moons and stars, instead of years. If a child is born at night, and the moon is shining at birth, the age is numbered by moons; if, on the other hand the birth occurs during the day, the age is numbered by suns and if at night, when no moon shines, then the age is recorded in stars and if in the day when the sun is not shining then the record is in dark days. This is why many of their braves were called "Dark Days."

Keokuk, the subject of our reminiscence, appeared to be about 35 years of age at this time, a very strong, athletic brave, who had led his tribe to victory against many combinations of tribes from the west, and had a record of never losing a battle. As a general or chief he was considered by all tribes who knew him as superior to any chief west of the "Mother of Waters." Keokuk's success as a warrior was due to his strategy. On one occasion he was four weeks decoying the enemy into his hands. To perfect a scheme to annihilate a tribe that he held great revenge for, he assumed death while a few scouts of a hostile tribe were passing, and ordered a mock burial. He then dispatched one of his number to visit the conquered tribes and order them in mourning for his death. He knew that the news would soon reach the ears of his enemies and they would dash down upon him. The plan was a good one. They no sooner got wind of Keokuk's death than they charged his number, and not one of the enemy was left to tell the tale.

Being a very superstitious people, legends grew with them like children and to almost every child was attached a special phenomenon, or attending its birth a legend. Among the many that the tribes of Keokuk could recount was the one attending his own babyhood. It was a custom for conquered tribes to mingle with their conquerors, and on one occasion the members of the entire wigwam of Keokuk's tribe girded themselves for a western hunt, leaving only one squaw behind, who had just returned from a dance with a conquered tribe. Keokuk at this time was only eighteen months old, and during the day the squaw fell asleep, leaving young Keokuk to pilot himself, when a wolf, finding everything silent about the camp, ventured boldly up and took young Keokuk off to its den. When the tribe returned from their hunt they found young Keokuk gone. Search was immediately made for miles and miles around the grounds but with no results. They returned, and gave up hope of ever finding the missing child and held a mourning dance in honor of this lost pappoose. On the third day after the loss, the mother of young Keokuk was frantic with grief, but was quieted by being told that her child was in the moon, to look after and forever guide the destiny of the tribe. This was substantiated by the squaw who was left in his care, declaring that the great spirit came while she was asleep and took him to the moon. That she saw the spirit in a vision while asleep. Three weeks passed and no trace of the babe could be found. The next day, however a wolf was seen prowling around the ground, and chase was made by a young brave by the name of Fleet Foot.

The wolf was tracked to his den in the ledges of the rocky bluff that crowned the banks of the broad Mississippi. In this lair was found little Keokuk in company with four cub wolves, snugly stowed away in a comfortable nest, fast asleep with his stomach well filled, presenting every appearance of being well kept. The old wolf was pursued, caught and killed. She proved to be a mother [illegible] milk and it was upon her pap that young Keokuk had lived for over three weeks. The babe and cub wolves were removed from the den and the babe restored to his mother who exhibited much joy, and ordered grand feast dances upon his return. It is said that much of Keokuk's bravery, strategic cunning and success as a warrior was due to his imbibing the pap of a wolf. He was, without doubt, the greatest chief of his time, and he is remembered by many of the early settlers of Iowa as both friend and foe to the white man. As a trophy of this legend the nest in which young Keokuk was found was removed to the wigwam of his parents, and there kept till the extinction of his tribe.

### Mr Sweeney's Cat

But I was going to speak more particularly about Mr Sweeney's cat. Mr Sweeney had a large cat named Dr Mary Walker, of which he was very fond. Dr Mary Walker remained at the drug store all the time and was known all over St. Paul as a quiet and reserved cat. If Dr Mary Walker took in the town after office hours nobody seemed to know anything about it. She would be around bright and cheerful the next morning and attend to her duties at the store just as though nothing whatever had ever happened.

One day last summer Mr. Sweeney left a large plate of fly paper with water on it in the window hoping to gather in a few quarts of flies in a deceased state. Dr Mary Walker used to go to this window during the afternoon and look out on the busy street while she called up pleasant memories of her past life. That afternoon she thought she would call up some more memories, so she went over on the counter and from there jumped down into the window sill, landing with all four feet in the plate of fly paper.

At first she regarded it as a joke and treated the matter very lightly, but later on she observed that the fly paper stuck to her feet with great tenacity of purpose. Those who have never seen the look of surprise and despair which a cat wears when she finds herself glued to a whole sheet of fly paper cannot fully appreciate the way Dr Mary Walker felt. She did not dash wildly through a [illegible] plate glass window as some cats would have done. She controlled herself and acted in the calmest manner, though you could have seen that mentally she suffered intensely. She sat down a moment to more fully outline a plan for the future. [illegible] she made a great mistake. Her gestures resulted in gluing the fly paper to her person in such a way that it [illegible] in the most abrupt manner [illegible] caused her great inconvenience.

Some one at this time laughed in a coarse and heartless way and I wish they could have seen the look of pain that Dr Mary Walker gave him.

Then she went away. She did not go around the prescription case as the rest of us did, but strolled through the middle of it and so on out through the glass door at the rear of the store. We did not see her go through the glass door, but we found pieces of fly paper and fur on the ragged edges of a large aperture in the glass, and we kind of jumped at the conclusion that Dr Mary Walker had taken that direction in retiring from the room.

Dr Mary Walker never returned to St. Paul, and her exact whereabouts are not known, though every effort was made to find her. Fragments of fly paper and brindle hair were found as far west as the Yellowstone National Park and as far north as the British line, but the doctor herself was not found. My own theory is that if she turned her bow to the west so as to catch the strong easterly gale on her quarter, with the sail she had set and her tail pointing toward the zenith, the chances for Dr Mary Walker's immediate return are extremely slim.—Bill Nye.

As an ounce of prevention is better they say
Than a pound of the best sort of cure
Let us all keep our teeth and our gums sound [illegible]
And our mouth and our breath fresh and pure
For a bottle of SOZODONT is all we require
To speedily realize all we desire

## THE OREGON LANDS.

### Who Secured the Thirty-Sixth Section for the Schools?

Recitals of Connecticut Hon S R Thurston and Judge Thornton of Oregon. A Review and Critique

After the colonies had achieved their independence and had become the United States of America, they severally deeded to congress large tracts of land which they claimed under grants from British sovereigns. The remainder of our public lands belong to us by purchase from the French, Spanish and Russian governments, and by treaty with Great Britain. One of the first uses of the lands made public by the transfer of the western possessions of the colonies to the government of the United States, was to raise a revenue, and therefore in framing a system of land laws the plan was adopted of inducing settlement and sale of lands by promising certain benefits to settlers. An act passed May 20, 1785, reserved "the lot No. 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within the said township, also one-third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines, to be sold at auction, or otherwise disposed of, as congress shall hereafter direct." (U. S. Laws, 1817.)

The state of Virginia claimed the territory northwest of the Ohio river which she deeded to the United States in 1784. In 1787 congress passed an "ordinance" which was a compact with the people of the northwest territory, as it was called, and intended to promote settlement, promising among other things to all who would move out and settle there that they and their posterity should [illegible] the blessings of free republican institutions and that schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged there. When the land system became more developed, the promise was remembered, and not only the new states formed out of the northwest territory received the thirty-sixth part of the public lands for school purposes but acts were passed conferring the same on the other new states.

When a sale of land was made to the Ohio company in 1787, the sixteenth section was reserved, "according to the land ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785." When Ohio wished to become a state in 1802, congress offered section 16 in its proposition to Ohio, for the use of schools, and on the 3d of March 1803 appropriated besides the thirty-sixth part of what was called the "United States military tract," the same in the "Virginia military reservation," the Connecticut reserve, and of all the lands yet to be purchased of the Indians, and "one complete township in the state of Ohio, for the establishment of an academy." This was the practice of congress as under the ordinance of 1787, and previous land law it must be. The sixteenth section in every township in the "Northwest territory" belonged by compact and congressional act to the inhabitants for school purposes.

It happened that in the course of legislation, and the growth and improvement of the country, grants of the public lands were frequently asked for by the new states and territories to aid in constructing public works of any and all kinds, and a certain jealousy was displayed in congress as to the distribution of the nation's real estate among the several divisions of the Union. It had been the practice of congress notwithstanding that, as I have said, one thirty-sixth part of the public lands, in the northwest territory at least, belonged to the territories or states as soon as surveyed, to treat this thirty-sixth part as a grant, by including it in the organic act of the former, or in its propositions to the latter on admission to the Union. But in time there were intimations that it was not so considered by thinking men. In April 184[illegible], [illegible], of Michigan, who was demanding an appropriation of public land to aid in constructing certain highways in that state, which was a part of the northwest territory, on being met with the statement that Michigan had received already very liberal grants, including its school lands, indignantly denied that the sixteenth section was a gift of congress and claimed that it was accepted by the people as pay for encountering the toils, privations and dangers of settling an Indian country, and that it was but small payment for the benefits derived by the government in the extension of its frontier.

When the pioneers of Oregon, which was a territory in dispute, organized a provisional government, they, firm in the faith that the country they inhabited would become a part of the United States, framed their constitution [illegible] upon the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, which gave them the right to republican institutions and the blessing of education at the public expense, and in their memorials to congress they pointed out that they had done so and asked to have their right to the privileges granted by the ordinance which they had adopted, confirmed to them, and this right no representative of the nation ever opposed until the question of the extension of slave territory forced the issue in Oregon as well as elsewhere. In what follows, it must be borne in mind that bills were almost continually before congress from 1842 down to 1848, in which grants of land to Oregon settlers [illegible] were conspicuous features, and that congress and the nation were familiar with the idea of [illegible] individuals emigrating to the Columbia river.

In August, 184[illegible], a bill was before congress to enable Wisconsin, a part of the northwest territory, to form a state constitution. On the [illegible] of February, 1847, Douglas, chairman of the committee on territories, reported a bill for the admission of Wisconsin. [illegible] When the question of engrossing the bill was [illegible] Mr. H. Rockwell of Connecticut moved to amend by adding: "And be it further enacted, That in addition to section number sixteen, section numbered [illegible] in each township of the public lands of the United States in said state [illegible] otherwise disposed of, and the same is hereby appropriated to the support of education in said state, [illegible] the state to accept the grant by an act of legislature." (II 17.)

This is the first proposition openly made to give any of the northwest states more than that to which it was entitled by compact, one thirty-sixth part of the public lands not otherwise disposed of. The amendment was rejected and the bill passed the house on the 9th. It passed the senate on the [illegible] of March, but appears not to have been signed. On the [illegible] of February, 1848, notice was given in the house of a bill for admission of Wisconsin which was introduced March [illegible]. On the 9th of May there was some discussion of the boundary, and on the 10th Rockwell gave notice of his purpose to offer [illegible] granting to Wisconsin section 36 in each township in addition to the 16th for common schools.

And here I must direct the reader's attention to a historical letter written by Hon. J. Q. Thornton, published in the transactions of the Oregon Pioneer Association for 1882, on page 18. [illegible] Vol. II of his Oregon and California he says [illegible] Washington [illegible] May [illegible]. In the first quoted letter he says: "In pursuance of my suggestion Mr Rockwell moved May 10 to amend the Wisconsin bill by adding to one of the sections the following, etc., quoting Rockwell's proposed resolution. I will add here that the bill passed the house without the amendment on the 11th, the day of Mr. Thornton's arrival, [illegible] the Connecticut congressman in Wisconsin's claims. [illegible]

[illegible] Now the truth was that the Oregon bill never had less than the two sections in it [illegible] the Spectator of Sept. [illegible] 184[illegible], [illegible] Mr. Thornton left Oregon for Washington, a copy of which I believe is in the [illegible] library. Whether Douglas, who was chairman of the committee which framed the bill, received the first suggestion of the thirty-sixth section from Rockwell [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] public schools [illegible] But this I do say, and a comparison of the bill printed in the Spectator [illegible] with the organic act of Oregon [illegible] will substantiate it, that no man from Oregon had anything to do with framing that bill, down to and including the twentieth section of the organic act, save and except sections [illegible] and 13, which were interpolated apparently, and refer to matters of no more consequence than paying the messengers (Thornton and Meek) and protecting the salmon fisheries of Oregon.

The section numbered 18 in the original bill, granting the 36th section in addition to the 16th, the senate left unaltered in the amendments proposed in 1847, to which the house refused its consent and which caused the failure of the bill to pass that year. [illegible] the gift of the two townships for university purposes, which grant was in the [illegible]. The senate, then in the first throes of that revolution, prevented the organization of Oregon simply on the ground of its being more free territory. By what a struggle the bill, the same which was defeated in 1847, was passed in 1848, Mr Thornton has strikingly portrayed. It seems to belittle the services of the staunch friends of Oregon, in its time of need, to make the most unworthy and ungrateful claim to have suggested the most important provisions of the bill which was framed as it was framed at the request of the founders of the Oregon government, and the subsequent legislative petition, as anyone familiar with early legislation of Oregon should know. Douglas, the foster father of Oregon, with scrupulous care, embodied in the Oregon bill all that the Oregon people, through their legislators, had asked for.

Mr. Thornton has also at different times laid claim to the honor of having framed the Oregon bill (1848), a copy of which he declares he furnished Mr Thurston. Mr Thurston tells us in his first speech in congress that he lost his baggage and all his papers on the Isthmus. Therefore Mr. Thornton's bill supplying Thurston to have had a copy [illegible]. But the true history of the first bill dates back to 1842 and 1843, when Linn [illegible] endeavored to get grants of land offered by congress to settlers in the territory. [illegible] and [illegible] Linn, kept this land bill in [illegible] continually before congress until in 1844 it had assumed something of its final shape, and in 184[illegible] was only waiting the passage of the organic act. After the organization of Oregon territory, congress was bound by its repeated promises to Oregon settlers to complete the donation law in the [illegible] manner for the interests of the people. [illegible] it will be seen that what he says is very [illegible] related to what the people were to receive by it, but only the [illegible] of his own peculiar views concerning the rights of foreign born citizens to have their claims respected, and to the disfranchising of Dr McLoughlin. To the great men who saved Oregon territory to the United States by holding out the promise of a grant of land to each settler, and who secured it to them as promised, belongs the honor which smaller men would filch from them and appropriate to themselves. Let not old Oregonians be forgetful or their children deceived.

I must not take up more space in THE OREGONIAN'S columns. If the editor will take the trouble to look at the Spectator, quoted above and state in a note whether he found the Douglas bill, as there printed, to correspond, as I have said, with the act of 1848, the question of its authorship will be definitely set at rest, and the truth of history vindicated by a simple comparison of dates.

FRANCES FULLER VICTOR

## MARK TWAIN'S BOYHOOD

### Interview with the Mother of the Famous Humorist. His Strong Aversion to Attending School

In an unpretentious two-story brick dwelling at the intersection of High and Seventh streets, Keokuk, Iowa, lives Orion Clemens and his wife. The former is the eldest brother of the famous "Mark Twain," and is a lawyer by profession. He is the personage who was the governor's secretary at Carson, Nevada, and who gave Mark the subordinate position which resulted with its attendant experiences, in the production of probably the most thrillingly realistic portrayal of frontier life ever given to the world—the book "Roughing It." Mr Orion Clemens now lives a very quiet and secluded life, being much given to literary pursuits, in which he is assisted by his graceful and accomplished wife. They have no children.

With them resides Mr Clemens' mother, who will be 82 years of age next June. The writer being stranded in Keokuk for a few hours, improved the opportunity to make a call upon the venerable lady, and in the course of an hour's pleasant conversation, [illegible] received from her lips many [illegible] concerning her [illegible] son, which will be new to the generality of readers.

"Sam was always a good-hearted boy," said Mrs Clemens, "but he was a very wild and mischievous one, and do what we would we could never make him go to school. This used to trouble his father and me dreadfully, and we were convinced that he would never amount to as much in the world as his brothers, because he was not so steady and sober minded as they were."

"I suppose, Mrs Clemens, that your son [illegible] Tom Sawyer, and that a fellow feeling is what made him so kind to the many [illegible] qualities [illegible] with."

"Ah no," replied the old lady with a merry twinkle in her eye. "He was more like Huckleberry Finn than Tom Sawyer. Often his father would start him off to school and in a little while would follow him to ascertain his whereabouts. There was a large stump on the way to the school house, and Sam would take his position behind that, and as his father went past he would gradually circle around it in such a way as to keep out of sight. Finally his father and the teacher both said it was of no use to try to teach Sam anything, because he was determined not to learn. But I never gave up. He was always a great boy for history, and could never get tired of that kind of reading, but he hadn't any use for school houses and text books."

"It must have been a great trial to you."

"[illegible] when Sam's father died, which was in [illegible], Sam was 11 years of age. I thought then if ever was the proper time to make a lasting impression on the boy and work a change in him. I took him by the hand and went with him into the room where the coffin was, and in which the father lay, and with that between us I said to him that here in this presence I had some serious requests to make of him, and that I knew his word [illegible]. For Sam never told a falsehood. He turned his streaming eyes up to me and cried out, 'Oh, mother, I will do anything, anything you ask of me except to go to school. I can't do that!' That was the very request I was going to make. Well, we afterward had a serious talk, and I agreed to let him go into a printing office to learn the trade, as I couldn't have him running wild. He did so, and has gradually picked up enough education to enable him to do about as well as those who were more studious in early life. He was about 18 years old when he went on the Mississippi as a pilot. I gave him up then, for I always thought steamboating was a wicked business, and was sure he would meet bad associates. I asked him if he would promise me on the Bible not to touch intoxicating liquors nor swear, and he said, 'Yes, mother, I will.' He repeated the words after me, with my hand and his clasped on the holy book, and I believe he always kept that promise. But Sam has a good wife now, who would [illegible] him back if he was inclined to stray away from the right. [illegible]"

[illegible] gave me [illegible] with a [illegible] serenity of expression, and told many more incidents and entertaining stories of the then embryo humorist of which my memory is not sufficiently accurate to enable me to reliably reproduce, though the general idea will always remain in my mind as an indelible photograph of Mark Twain, not as the world knows him, but as he was under [illegible] and whose strong religious [illegible] and wise counsel in his youth undoubtedly has contributed largely to his success. Mrs Clemens is suffering from deafness which necessitates the use of an ear trumpet, [illegible] well preserved [illegible] for her years.

Mark [illegible] his mother [illegible] stated [illegible] Lampton [illegible] Aunt Polly and Mrs Hawkins [illegible] are direct portraits of his mother.

Mrs. Clemens was Miss Jane Lampton before her marriage, and was a native of Kentucky. Mr Clemens was of the F. F. V.'s of Virginia. They did not accumulate property, and the father left the family at his death nothing but in Mark's own words "a sumptuous stock of pride and a good old name," which it will be [illegible] has proved in this case at least a [illegible] inheritance.

### The Temperance Question

[illegible]

[illegible] done away with [illegible] by the spread of its principles [illegible] heart by the divine law of love [illegible] drunkenness [illegible] knowing that it is human to err and God-like to forgive.

## IN THE BOLAN PASS

### Sights One Meets there on the Way to Afghanistan.

Barbarism Supreme and the Country Dreary and Barren. Talk of Russian War with an English Officer

The pending concentration of British troops at Quetta and in the Bolan Pass will give interest to the following extract from the Afghan journal of a New York Times correspondent. It was written in January, 1882:

CAMP OF KOHAN DILAM, IN THE BOLAN PASS, Jan. [illegible]—A large, flat plateau about a quarter of a mile wide, [illegible] dotted with [illegible] the white tents [illegible] over its desolate expanse [illegible] of being only boulders of [illegible] dark lines of tethered mules and horses, with here and there the long neck and gaunt shambling bulk of a camel, smoke rising up against the blue sky from countless small fires, around which cluster groups of lean, swarthy, wild-eyed men, some in uniform and some in [illegible] white frocks or grimy sheepskins; a jagged line of rocky heights unsoftened by a blade of grass or a thread of trickling water, standing gauntly up in the glistening [illegible] on either hand, and in the center the shrunken stream of the Bolan river fretting and chafing amid the waste of pebbles which [illegible] months ago, such are my present surroundings.

But despite this dreary background no one save the ultra-civilized folks who talk horridly about "roughing it" whenever they meet with an endless [illegible] or an unexpected [illegible] could justly find fault with the accommodation. The kindness of my hospitable host, [illegible] gives me a whole suite of apartments to myself. Thick [illegible] mask the gravelly floor, and big stones piled on the lower rims of the canvas walls secure them against the sudden storms for which the Bolan Pass is famous. The soups and curries prepared by my host's turbaned [illegible] would pass muster in any restaurant of Broadway, and when I stretch myself at night upon a [illegible] bed of cord and bamboo, with my trusty Benares quilt over me and [illegible] light [illegible] to enable me to read the last newspaper which has come down from [illegible], I might well fancy myself attached to some jolly camping party in the Adirondacks or the Thousand Islands, instead of an English outpost in the dreariest part of Beloochistan and on the very highway of Afghan brigandage.

But all around this cozy little hermitage barbarism reigns supreme. In the dead of night the death-like silence, amid which the rushing of the river sounds so unnaturally loud, is suddenly broken by a chorus of jackals, bursting out into snarling, whimpering and squalling suggestive of an extensive infant school surprised by a large and well-organized force of mad dogs. Toward daybreak there is a violent tugging at the ropes of my tent door and a strange cry, half grunt and half scream. A stray camel has caught one of his fore feet in the cords and is kicking himself loose again. About fifty yards off a party of four tall, wiry, mountain bred Belooches (whose lean dusky faces, rough goatskin mantles and the keen dark eyes glittering through a forest of shaggy black hair are worthy of Salvator Rosa) have scooped out a hole in the hard clay, piled three or four big stones in front of it to keep off the wind, and are cooking their morning meal in the primitive oven. A hare-lipped Afghan mule driver, who could doubtless tell something about the skeletons which are bleaching yonder among the huge round stones that border the river, is sharing a cake of coarse bread with a native sapper who is getting ready to begin his day's work upon the military road now making through the pass. This quiet little man in a dark frock and blue turban, with a yellow, narrow-eyed face, just like a squeezed lemon, who [illegible] his painted shoes at the tent door and comes in barefoot with my early tea, [illegible] from the mysterious region between the Oxus and [illegible] which would greatly astonish [illegible].

[illegible] Central Asia [illegible] the Bolan Pass [illegible].

[illegible]

On nearing the entrance of the Bolan [illegible] clatter of horses' [illegible] picturesque cut-throats [illegible] with curved swords [illegible] and short guns slung at their backs. They [illegible] up beside me and their chief explained in a jargon of which I could make out [illegible] word here and there that they had been sent to escort me up the trail to the camp of Kohan Dilam. Away we went accordingly, and a very curious cavalcade we were. Had my Belooch guards been Indian chiefs it would have been easy to name them at first sight, for every one of them had his totem legibly written upon his outward man. The chief, a tall, sinewy fellow, over six feet in height, but so lank and supple that one might almost have corded a trunk with him, very fairly represented the Boa Constrictor. No. 2, a small, spare figure, sharp face and deep set glittering eyes, were equally suggestive of the Rat. The flat nose, receding forehead and heavy jowl of No. 3 [illegible] to sit to Sir Edwin Landseer for a portrait of the typical bulldog, while the fourth [illegible].

Nor were their [illegible] less [illegible] than themselves. The Big Snake was clothed in successive waterfalls of white cotton, jet beyond jet, ending in one great gush that reached to his ankles, while a supernumerary rapid of loose turban ran half way down his back. The Rat's appearance suggested his having pawned all his clothes and then wrapped himself in [illegible]. [illegible]

By this time the [illegible] Bolan pass [illegible] rocky sides [illegible] the Bolan river [illegible] the way [illegible] camp, crossing and recrossing our [illegible] as many twists as a corkscrew. [illegible] rather refreshing than otherwise. But [illegible] the glare of the sun is masked by the long gray [illegible] which hovers along the hilltops, and I soon hand over my white umbrella to the care of the Big Snake. The worthy savage's delight at it is like a child given a new toy. He [illegible] holding it at arm's length as if to view it in perspective, and then opens it and holds it up over his own head with a grin worthy of Robinson Crusoe's man Friday inspecting his first suit of clothes. The Rat and the Bulldog range up alongside of him with looks of amused astonishment, and indulge in a little free spoken Belooche chaff, while the Boa in turn shows his broad back upon the whole proceeding and rides on with a look of stern and dignified contempt.

And now the great cliffs begin to close in on either side, and we are fairly in the gorge at [illegible] below [illegible] desolation, a gloomy [illegible]. No sight no sound of life [illegible] a vulture flapping [illegible] its perch on the skeleton of a camel [illegible] an Afghan horseman [illegible] over the rolling stones, with the [illegible] stock of his jezail [illegible] reaching full three feet on either side of the saddle bow, and his fierce black eyes shooting a keen glance at us in passing. Even now, with the sun already sinking, the pebbles are still almost too hot to touch, a pretty concrete testimony to the heat endured by the unfortunate English soldiers who were hurried to the front along this route during the terrible summer of 1880, to relieve the hard pressed garrison of Candahar. "The sun killed more than the shot did, by a long way," said one of the survivors of that fearful march [illegible] the other day. "Many's the time I've seen a fellow turn in at sundown who'd been talking to me all right and jolly at noon, and [illegible], when our color sergeant was standing beside me, I just turned my head for a minute, and when I looked round again there he was dead at my feet." But if it went hard with "Tommy," as the British soldier is nicknamed here, far worse must it have fared with Alexander's Macedonians, sweltering through these burning wastes for weeks and months together in their brazen helmets and [illegible], and [illegible] envying the comrades who were sailing down the Indus with Admiral Nearchus [illegible] as much as the latter [illegible] envied them. How thoroughly must these poor [illegible] hoplites—whose very name seems a bitter sarcasm upon their lumbering accoutrements—have appreciated, as they tugged knee-deep in sand at the drag rope of some ponderous battering ram, old Homer's grim picture of [illegible] smiting down [illegible] and [illegible] lying dead with [illegible] on whose [illegible] the [illegible] spears of Troy had been [illegible].

But at this moment the Big Snake, trotting up with my umbrella under his arm, points to a clump of dark objects on a stony plateau about a mile ahead, and says triumphantly, "Dekho, Sahib! Kohan-Dilam hai!" ("Look, master, here's Kohan Dilam!") It is the camp sure enough, and half an hour later I am seated at a well appointed dinner table between two [illegible] English officers, whose recollections of the last campaign in Afghanistan and opinions upon the present state of things there are well worth hearing.

"Our meddling with Afghan affairs was a mistake undoubtedly, but once at Candahar we ought to have stayed there. The railway would have been finished before now if we'd gone on with it in earnest, and then the Russians—who are certainly coming this way, let people at home say what they please—would have been checkmated at the outset. As for the Candaharis themselves, I can tell you they'd have been very glad to have us stay. The hill tribes might have hated us for stopping their robbing, but the cultivators in the plains and the tradesmen of the towns, whose lives and property have never been safe for a day till we came, they'd have liked nothing better than to keep us there. Do you know what one of them said to me just before we marched out? 'Look at that corn garden,' says he, 'directly you're gone it must be cut and taken away, green as it is, or the hill men would come down and carry off every ear of it.'"

"And that, I suppose, is why the country's so desolate."

"Exactly. Men don't care to sow crops which they'll never reap, or rear beasts that may be driven off any night. As to the villagers, they never saw coined money in the old times; it was all barter with them. But since we came and paid for all we took, money's plentiful and prices are up. Once on a time you could get a fat sheep for 8 annas, 20 cents, whereas now you'll pay [illegible] rupees [illegible] and horses, which [illegible] rupees each before the war now fetch [illegible]."

"Do you think there will be any more fighting?"

"Not likely, at least while the present government is in power. If there were to be any, our best plan would be to cut all the telegraph wires, and so get rid of the constant ordering and counter-ordering of the home authorities. It's just that perpetual meddling by men who know nothing of eastern ways which has caused all our disasters from the mutiny downward."

This morning we were all astir betimes for a ride up the pass, along which not a few traces of the final campaign of 1880 were still visible. The lines of transport camels and bullocks [illegible] strewn [illegible] with the small [illegible] mounds [illegible] plodding along the rough, uneven path [illegible]. The [illegible] computed that thirty years will hardly suffice to repair the havoc of that one summer [illegible] for purposes of transport is now fast giving way to [illegible].

But the gorge now began to grow darker [illegible] between vast masses of [illegible].

[illegible] deep, still dark blue pool [illegible] contrasting with the rushing, foaming eddies of the main stream. [illegible] just caught a big fish when a regular wall of water came round that corner and I'd barely time to scurry up the rocks when the whole valley [illegible] all night [illegible] by way of supper." And then the [illegible] proceeded to point out the magnificent caves [illegible] the great cathedral [illegible]. The flanking ridges [illegible] suddenly [illegible] into the wide [illegible] of the [illegible] plain, which [illegible] breakfast.

### NEWS NOTES

[illegible] New England [illegible] died April [illegible]

The Rt. Rev. Robert Aston Coffin, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, England, is dead in his [illegible] year.

The [illegible] of Jersey, after a warm [illegible] to expel [illegible].

The celebration of the [illegible] anniversary of the Boston Latin school [illegible] April [illegible] will be a notable occasion. The oration will be by the Rev. Phillips Brooks and the poem by Mr. Robert Grant.

WANTED AGENTS

THE [illegible] BANCROFT & CO. [illegible] Market st., San Francisco.

WANTED—HELP

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible]
GIRL WANTED TO DO HOUSEWORK [illegible]
WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO WORK ON [illegible]
WANTED—A [illegible] BOY [illegible]

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—[illegible]
WANTED—TO RENT [illegible]
WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

A GERMAN WANTS [illegible]

HELP FURNISHED [illegible]

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE OR RENT—[illegible]
FOR SALE—[illegible]
FOR SALE—[illegible]
ONE COLUMBIA FISHING BOAT [illegible]

[illegible] address of [illegible] to this office for the statistical OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate in the east.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES

FOR RENT—[illegible] ON WEST PARK ST, [illegible] Morrison and Yamhill. Inquire at [illegible] 155 Front street. 2-atf
FOR RENT—STORE NO. 172 FIRST ST. NEXT door to Yamhill. Inquire of Jos. Bergman, with [illegible] Central Market. [illegible]
FURNISHED—STORES AND UNFURNISHED rooms suitable for offices or light housekeeping [illegible] First and Pine sts. [illegible]
FOR RENT—THREE DESIRABLE HOUSES, in first class order and well located at reduced [illegible] P. W. [illegible] Stark street. 9a
FOR RENT—TWO HOUSES ON A OF 10 AND [illegible] very conveniently and centrally [illegible] 383 West Park st. 2"
[illegible] DWELLING OF 12 ROOMS [illegible] West Park st. [illegible] Lowengart, 88 W Park [illegible]
TWO STORY FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT [illegible] large cellar etc. gas [illegible] healthy location and [illegible] Oregon. 27a [illegible]
HOTEL FOR RENT—THE WELL KNOWN [illegible] at The Dalles is offered for rent. [illegible] and doing a fine business. Address [illegible] The Dalles.
FOR RENT—THE [illegible] BRICK HOTEL [illegible] First and [illegible] WILLIAMS [illegible] Park street. 8a
FOR RENT—[illegible] FURNISHED HOUSE [illegible] KEEFE [illegible]
FOR RENT IN EAST PORTLAND [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD

FOR RENT—ROOMS [illegible]
FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM [illegible]
BOARD AND ROOM [illegible]
FIRST CLASS [illegible] BOARD [illegible] and Alder. 7a1m

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

HALL FOR RENT [illegible]

$10 [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED [illegible]
[illegible] HOUSE TO RENT—PLEASANT [illegible] at reasonable rates. [illegible] Seventh [illegible] Hall. 22s"
FOR RENT—AT S. W. PARK [illegible] suitable for [illegible] 1atf
FOR RENT ON COR OF FIFTH AND STARK [illegible] for one or two gentlemen [illegible] 1asf
TO LET—A MOST DESIRABLE ROOM IN PRIVATE family with use of bath [illegible] reasonable [illegible] 81 Seventh [illegible] 10atf
PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH etc. convenient to street cars. Inquire at 331 Morrison st. corner Pacific.
HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE [illegible] furnished [illegible]
FOR RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM [illegible] terms moderate [illegible]
THE RAYMOND HOUSE, 285 FIRST STREET, nearly opposite the St. Charles [illegible] fire proof [illegible] furnished lodging house in Portland [illegible] 7f1m
FOR RENT—FIRST CLASS [illegible] gentlemen preferred [illegible] Washington street, corner Seventh. Mrs. [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN—FOUR LOTS [illegible] ALLEN [illegible]
FOR SALE—[illegible] Washington st [illegible] McKENZIE BROS [illegible]
[illegible] FOR SALE [illegible] CREIGHTON & [illegible]
FOR SALE AT 20 PER CENT LESS THAN ITS value [illegible]
FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST [illegible] CREIGHTON & CO. Real Estate [illegible]
FOR SALE—[illegible] FARM [illegible]
FOR SALE—[illegible] FARM [illegible]
ON FIVE AND TEN ACRE TRACTS [illegible] BOATMAN [illegible]
[illegible]
FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS OF [illegible]
AN IMPROVED FARM [illegible] BOATMAN [illegible]
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PORTLAND [illegible]
F [illegible] SALE [illegible]
[illegible] MRS. JOHN BREAKEY [illegible]
F [illegible]
S [illegible]
F [illegible]

MERCHANDISE BROKERAGE

FRANK WOOLSEY COMMISSION AND MERCHANDISE brokerage cor First and A. Portland

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. COHN & BRO, 176 FRONT STREET. FARM and country produce a specialty
[illegible] & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND [illegible] 16 N Front st Portland Or
ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D sts. Portland, Or
H. E. BATTIN GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and produce dealer 130 Front street.
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co, 34 Front street, cor Ash st.
MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 111 Front st. between Washington and Stark.
J. McCRAKEN & CO. IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE grocers and shipping and commission merchants. Nos 60, 62 and 64 North Front st. Portland, Or
GIBSON CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N W cor Front and Ash sts, Portland, Or
W. S. MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & MASON and successor to H. Abraham) wholesale grocer and commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st. Portland, Or
J. [illegible] CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. cor Front and [illegible] sts, Portland, Or
HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF hides, pelts, furs, wool and tallow and general commission merchant. Consignments solicited. No. 45 Third street. [illegible] Box 708 Portland, Oregon. 13mtf
MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 12 First st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—BIDS WILL BE received [illegible] Saturday, the 2d day of May, 1885, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] M. for the erection of a two-story brick building [illegible] the Masonic [illegible] said building to be completed by [illegible] 1885. Plans and specifications [illegible] at the [illegible] Oregon City [illegible]. The Lodge reserves the right to reject any [illegible] bonds for the faithful performance of contract [illegible] By order of the committee. 21a3
DR. C. A. LANZHERR'S CLASS FOR GERMAN conversation. Americans who wish to speak German in a short time apply at 40 Harrison st. [illegible]
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. PURSUANT TO AN order of the Hon J. C. Moreland Judge of the County Court of the state of Oregon for Multnomah county made on the [illegible] day of April 1885, I will, on Saturday the 25th day of April, 1885 at 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 134 Third st. (N. E. corner of Third and Alder sts, Portland, Oregon), sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following personal property belonging to the estate of Dr Paul M. Brennan, deceased, viz: 1 Horse, Saddle and Bridle, 1 Ash Bedroom Set, 1 Walnut Sideboard, 1 Patent Upright Bath, [illegible] yards Brussels Carpet, 1 Bed Lounge, 2 Heating Stoves, 1 Cooking Stove, 2 Writing Tables, 6 [illegible] Chairs, 1 Human Skeleton, 1 Physiological Diagrams, Books, Blankets, Feather Pillows, Mattress, etc. A. I. NICKLIN, Administrator. A. I. Richards [illegible] Auctioneer. 815
BIDS FOR BUILDING COURT HOUSE. SEALED proposals will be received at the office of W. H. Williams, architect, for building the addition to [illegible] court house [illegible] until Wednesday, April [illegible] 1885 at 12 noon. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect on and after Monday, the [illegible] th. The building to be completed the 25th of August. Bonds in the sum of $[illegible] for the faithful performance of the contract will be required of the successful bidder. A certified check for $100 must accompany each bid which will be forfeited to the county in case [illegible] bonds are given if the contract be awarded. By order of the County Court. 13a11 J. C. MORELAND, County Judge
The above [illegible] is postponed until Thursday at 12 o'clock M. J. C. MORELAND, County Judge.

BUSINESS CHANCES

GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. INquire at 80 Washington street. 4atf
FOR SALE, CIGAR STORE UNDER NATIONAL Hotel, 1?? Front street, good river trade, a good bargain. 4m7m
$3500 MACHINERY COMPLETE—FOR planing mill, sash and blind factory. [illegible] Dekum Block. 12atf
$5000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST in a good established business. For full particulars address [illegible] care Oregonian. 9m
WANTED A PURCHASER FOR A GOOD [illegible] the flourishing town of Medford doing a [illegible] business. Address A. L. JOHNSON, Land Agent, Medford, Or. 16 a3
FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—$[illegible] WILL BUY A [illegible] furnished house paying well, first class [illegible] stores. Interest, the cause of selling. [illegible] 8 Washington st. 10a1m
FOR SALE—[illegible] MILL FOR SALE. ELIGIBLY LOCATED [illegible] Willamette river. For particulars [illegible] CREIGHTON & CO. 33 Stark street. 24tf
FLOUR MILL FOR SALE IN THE CENTER OF [illegible] between Cheney and [illegible] particulars inquire at 156 First st. [illegible] 8a1m

MISCELLANEOUS

GOLDFISH, LIMES, LEMONS, ORANGES, [illegible] received by every steamer. [illegible] Third and Ash.
RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT AND SOLD. [illegible] SMITH, 108 First st.
FOR PIANO, ORGAN, SAFE AND FURNITURE [illegible] Olsen & Heimwell. Office at [illegible] First and Yamhill. [illegible]
A. [illegible] & CO. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS [illegible] First and Alder streets, Portland, Or. [illegible] 1st district, S. F.
W. [illegible] IRON WORKS, BOILER MAKERS [illegible] fronts and [illegible] repairing machinery and boilers. [illegible]
E. [illegible] RICHARDS, DEALER IN COLUMBIA [illegible] kinds of fish, wholesale and retail. [illegible] orders solicited. No. [illegible] Washington [illegible] Portland, Or.
COLUMBIA SOAP CO. COR. SEVENTH AND [illegible] Portland, Or. J. H. Wassmann, Proprietor. [illegible] Orders by [illegible] 7a1m
WM. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts. Portland.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

[illegible] MURRAY, M. D. [illegible] OFFICE S.W. CORNER [illegible] Yamhill. Residence St. Charles hotel.
DR. C. F. GEIGER—HOMEOPATHIST AND SURGEON. Cambridge building, Third and Morrison.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL. DR. MACKENZIE [illegible] W. corner of First and Morrison [illegible] Steinbach's clothing store. 3a1m

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OIL.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 31 [illegible] First st., Portland, Or., sole ag'ts. These lubricants are largely used in San Francisco throughout California, the East, England, Australia, &c. They are unequalled in efficiency and economy.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

R. [illegible] & CO. [illegible] FRONT STREET, [illegible] Horse Powers, [illegible] stationary Engines [illegible]
FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY [illegible] dealer in farm and mill machinery [illegible] Front st. Portland, Or.
CHAS. H. DODD & CO. SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE [illegible] Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, [illegible] Wagons. Front, First and Vine sts.
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc. portable and stationary engines, saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty, rubber and leather belting.

FINANCIAL

R. [illegible] MONEY AND NOTE BROKER [illegible] negotiated notes [illegible]
[illegible] HAVE MONEY TO LOAN IN [illegible] First street. [illegible]
MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $100 TO $500, [illegible] collected. [illegible] Attorneys at Law, 1?? First street.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N. Front and D sts. Portland, Or
CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st. Portland.
WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. [illegible] and 48 Front street, Portland, Or

MACHINISTS

[illegible] FENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER [illegible] and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

HIBBITT, BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO [illegible] Bradley & [illegible] 109 Front, bet. Washington and Stark st. Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies.

MINING MACHINERY

PARKE & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY & MACHINERY supplies a specialty. 68 North Front st.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

J. H. [illegible] F. E. HABERSHAM
[illegible]
H. [illegible] & HABERSHAM, CIVIL ENGINEERS, [illegible] Labbe Building [illegible]

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 31 [illegible] Portland, Or. Sole agents for Willard's [illegible] Boat Engines and small engines for general [illegible]

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 31 [illegible] First st. Portland, Or. Iron and Woodworking Machinery.

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V. E. SMITH, SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER, 34 North Front st. Portland, Or

SADDLERY

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDWARE, 74 Front st. Portland, O.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS, 5? and 5? Front st., Portland, Or

# The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1885.

## PORTLAND AND THE SHORT LINE

Portland is naturally desirous of entering the southern Idaho trade. A fine field is there, and a direct railway line should make it possible to gain for Portland much of the business offering there. That trade can be supplied as against Portland only by the long haul from the east, or by the very circuitous route from San Francisco. But the Oregon Short Line does not let Portland into that field. It prefers the profits of the long haul from Omaha to the returns of the short haul from Huntington, and, perhaps, it is no wonder. Yet this may prove to be an unprofitable choice.

Some time ago, in discussing this subject, THE OREGONIAN suggested that since Portland wanted to enter the Idaho trade it would be only proper to offer an inducement to the Short Line in the way of a fair proportion of Portland's through business. It was intimated that reciprocity might thus be established between the Short Line and Portland, which would be for the good of both. A liberal proportion of this through business is now given to the Short Line—say about 40 per cent. of it, and it might be increased. This, of course, is a loss to the Northern, and it is an important factor in the diminished earnings of that road. But the Idaho trade, notwithstanding this exhibit of good will towards the Short Line, and the invitation to reciprocity which it affords, is still embargoed against Portland, and no disposition to change the policy is manifested by the Short Line, or Union Pacific managers.

It should, however, be apparent to them that Portland cannot be expected to favor a road which shows no disposition to grant favors in return. A fair rate over one hundred miles of the Short Line, from Huntington east, would let Portland into southern Idaho, from which her merchants are now barred by discriminating rates. Unless the Short Line shall soon show some disposition toward accommodation and reciprocity, Portland's through business, west and east, will naturally be withdrawn from that road. It would seem that this is a matter of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the Short Line management. If not, there would appear to have been no reason for building the Short Line to the junction with the Oregon road. It has been suggested that the Portland board of trade take up this matter and present a statement about the management of the Short Line. This would be well. There are two roads, and if one of them will grant no reasonable accommodation, Portland can use the other, and the amount of through freight, both ways, that Portland controls, makes a traffic not to be lightly regarded.

## THE BETTER CLASSES.

While it is true, as the Chicago *Herald* says, that the better classes are not "exclusively the rich and proud," those "who wear fine clothes, have clean and jeweled fingers, ride in carriages, live in choice neighborhoods and occupy large houses, enjoy a retinue of servants and generally maintain an attitude of exclusiveness and half-way contempt toward such of their fellow beings as work hard for a living," it is not true that there are no better classes in this country, and that everybody is as bad as the worst. Neither is it true that the extremely poor or even those who work hard are the better classes. As Dr. Chalmers, a man who was devoted to the improvement of the condition of the poor in Edinburgh, has said, there are some virtues which extreme poverty tends to destroy. The most superficial observation of the conditions under which the poor, especially in cities, are compelled to live, is enough to show that it is impossible for such persons to attain the highest development of their moral and intellectual faculties. While the sordid passion for wealth and the vulgar passion for display by which it is usually attended is essentially corrupting, we do not look for the best exhibition of human nature in the slums of the cities. As a matter of fact the better classes in this country are not confined to either the rich or the poor, to those who work with their hands for their living or those who live upon the savings of their own or their parents' labor or enterprise. If any class can be described as the better class, it is those of whom President Lincoln was accustomed to speak as "the plain people," those in whom Benjamin Franklin and Fisher Ames expressed so much confidence as the most sure to take correct views on political questions, the thrifty people who have wives and children and some property as pledges of their fidelity to the principles of popular liberty, and good government. These people are less selfish than the very rich and more susceptible to reason than the degraded poor.

It is the happy feature of our system of government that these people, whose "plain living" is the best stimulus to "high thinking," are the real governing class. Our government is founded on the expression of the will not of a selected class, but of the whole people. It is not the rule of taxpayers, but the rule of the popular majority. The fundamental assumption is, that the majority of the whole people prefers honest, efficient and economical government to corrupt, inefficient and wasteful government, and that those who have an interest in maintaining order will outnumber those who seek personal gain by disorder. In the large cities sometimes the plain people are sometimes outnumbered at the polls by those who are misled by demagogues to think that they may gain temporary advantages from extravagant and corrupt government, and for this reason many have concluded that popular government for cities is a failure. But in every instance the better sense of the people has soon been reasserted and inefficient and corrupt officials have been driven from power. As Fisher Ames said, "the people as a rule mean right, and if properly instructed they will do right." It has never been true in the worst days of the Tweed rule in New York, or of Carter Harrison's rule in Chicago, that the majority in large cities desires disorder or corruption. When there has been inefficiency or corruption, it has been due to the fact that the majority did not rule.

In this country there are many, doubtless, who worship wealth, but there are probably as many who affect to despise it and take pains not to acquire it, or rather they [illegible] become wealthy [illegible] independent, by wasting their earnings in [illegible] foolish extravagances. [illegible] value of wealth as an individual possession [illegible] national endowment, without seeming to [illegible] to motives of avarice. But it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the poor that the accumulation of money should be regarded as a very desirable thing, as it is essential, in fact, to the best development of their social and moral, as well as their physical welfare. As society is constituted money, or rather the things which only money can supply, will inevitably constitute a ground of social distinction. Without being mean and avaricious, every young man ought to make it a point to become financially independent before he is thirty years old. This does not require much money, not more than five or ten thousand dollars. In the country districts three thousand dollars will make a man at thirty with good health independent. Every young man, by persevering economy, good habits, and steadiness of purpose ought to be able to attain this degree of independence. It is not necessary to be very rich. It is better not to be. But when we consider that the accumulation of money, as the result of small savings, implies the absence of profligate and vicious habits, that it implies industry and honesty, it should be encouraged by every one who takes any degree of interest in the public welfare.

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Says the *Standard*: "Republicans are quite clear with cooking and fattened with waiting for democratic mistakes since the new administration came in." Not at all. Mr. Cleveland has only to execute republican measures faithfully, and to follow republican policies carefully in order to avoid "mistakes" and make his administration fairly successful. So far he has been doing this. Thanks to republican ascendency, the conditions have changed since the last democratic administration held power. Then the leading function of the national government, in democratic hands, was to "catch niggers," press the extension of slavery, submit meekly to be bullied by the south, and enforce the fugitive slave law. The republican party has changed all that. It has put the country on such a basis that any president can administer its government—so long as he sticks to republican policy and supports the great republican measures of the last quarter of a century.

## IS IT SO?

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, talking about the world's fair at New Orleans, takes occasion to say:

> Whatever else it may have achieved or failed in, the fair has taught the citizens of the United States that they are one people, with common thoughts, ambitions and interests. It has slaughtered sectionalism; buried that foolish and fratricidal monster, and danced upon his grave. The people of the south have learned to know and respect their brethren from above the Ohio, and our northern visitors have grown to appreciate the virtues and energy of a people who could build the imperial edifice of the new south upon the ashes of the old in two short decades.

This and all expressions like it are forced efforts to say something which shall convey to the northern mind the idea that the south has abandoned its old political ideas and accepted a broader platform in consonance with national principles. It is not to be doubted that the world's fair at New Orleans has been a great educator and civilizer, but whether it has "slaughtered sectionalism" is yet an open question, the solution of which depends upon the future conduct of the present ruling power of "the south." Proceeding to show that if it be true that the New Orleans exposition has taught the citizens of the United States in general that "they are one people with common thoughts, ambitions and interests, then a great moral and political revolution has been wrought in the South Atlantic and Gulf states within the five months last past," the *Ohio State Journal* says:

> The census tables of 1880 and the election returns of 1884 show conclusively that in the six states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana full 700,000 American citizens of lawful age and by law entitled to vote, failed to deposit their ballots for electors of president and vice president. The reason for that failure is patent to all the world. *The ruling class would not permit them to vote.* Men from Ohio and other northern states who visited the New Orleans fair were frankly told by southern "gentlemen" that self preservation demanded that the negro vote be suppressed, as otherwise the south would become "Africanized, and so rendered unfit for the habitation of the superior race." Does the *Times-Democrat* mean to be understood as saying that the 700,000 citizens who did not vote have, or had at the time, "common thoughts, ambitions and interests" with the 700,000 or 800,000 who did?
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> Of what does the "imperial edifice of the new south," said to have been reared "upon the ashes of the old in two short decades," consist? Does that alleged "imperial edifice" signify anything except "business," material prosperity, money-getting? Does it signify justice, equal laws, equal rights, "common thoughts, ambitions and interests"? Up to the date of the last presidential election the south has been pre-eminent for the "sentimental" in politics, and even now she demands of President Cleveland that he select "representative" southern men to fill all offices assigned to that quarter of the union. Sentiment is all right when indulged in by men of large national views like the ex-confederates, but it is rank "sectionalism" when indulged in by citizens of Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other northern states.
>
> If it be sectionalism to demand that each and every American citizen shall have the right to cast one ballot at every election, and to have that ballot honestly counted and certified, and if it be nationalism to refuse that demand, then a large majority of the people of the old free states are sectionalists and the men of the superior or ruling class in the old cotton states are the only genuine nationalists and are by virtue of their superiority in intelligence and patriotism, entitled to rule the land. Democrats in the cotton states say that if "field hands" and common laborers are permitted to exercise the right of suffrage, and vote for whom they please, the country will become a desert waste, business will be destroyed and wealth disappear; and here in Ohio the democrats, through their majority in the legislature, have declared that people living in cities are incapable of self government, and have embodied their principles in laws or supposed laws. It has been said that "there is but a step between democracy and despotism," and such seems to be the fact.
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> In the old pro-slavery days it was "sectionalism"—a species of sectionalism supposed to be allied to treason—to oppose the extension of chattel slavery, for the reason that the slave was the "property" of his master, property by law and divine sanction. Then property was exalted above humanity, and the proposition that "man is greater than his accidents" was hooted at and derided. Sentimental politics proved stronger than commercial politics when the issue was made up. Rich and poor, learned and unlearned, united in the demand that humanity as well as property be recognized and protected by government. The exaltation of property above humanity preceded the utter annihilation of four thousand millions of dollars worth of property in human beings.
>
> "Business," whether individual or corporate, should be encouraged and protected by government, but not at the expense of the rights of man. If the form and substance of republican government are to be maintained in America, all citizens must, as regards civil and political rights, be put upon a plane of equality, both in law and in fact. If our republic cannot stand upon that basis it cannot stand at all. The central idea of the republican party is that the people can be trusted. We demand a "free vote and a fair count," and that we propose to insist upon—that issue we propose to make notwithstanding the cry of sectionalism raised in South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, and echoed by democratic organs and orators in Ohio and elsewhere.

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There have been many statements and contradictions about a strike among the laborers on the Canadian Pacific railroad. There is a strike on the road, but it is east of the Rocky mountains. There is no strike on the western division, and the eastern division, on which the strike has occurred, is under wholly different contractors. On the western end the men are working right along. On the eastern end the weather has been too severe to proceed, and this, together with the strike, caused an almost total suspension of operations. It is reported, however, that the contractors on that side are now getting to work again.

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To a delegation of colored men from Virginia who called upon President Cleveland a few days ago, he said: "I am glad to learn that you are determined to claim the rights and privileges of citizens." Mr. Cleveland is making progress. It is not long since he was standing up with [illegible] the rights and privileges of citizens [illegible] position comes only from his own party.

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The following letter written by Maxwell, who committed the murder at St. Louis, was found in the trunk containing the dead body:

> St. Louis, April [illegible].
>
> My Dear Boss: [illegible]
>
> W. H. LENNOX MAXWELL.

It will go hard enough with Maxwell for this if he gets into the hands of a St. Louis jury.

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Periodical reports are made of the discovery by department officials of gross frauds in this and the other departments of government at Washington. And periodically also these reports are, after a time, denied and found to be without any foundation in fact. The aim of such reports, whatever their effect, is to smirch the past administration of the government departments because they were republican.

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General Komaroff, the Russian commander at the battle near Penjdeh, explains that the Afghans fired first. [illegible] he ought not to be. A burglar could hardly expect to be treated with courtesy while he was rifling a man's house, and the fact that he received a charge of buckshot while in the act, would not be considered as sufficient excuse for murdering the proprietor.

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Vanderbilt admits that his losses during the past year aggregate only $12,000,000. But we know men whom even that loss would have driven out of business.

## AT THE GATES OF HERAT.

The last contribution to the literature of the present Russo-Afghan question is Mr. Charles Marvin's "The Russians at the Gates of Herat," advance sheets of which have been sent us by the publishers. Mr. Marvin is a young journalist whose long familiarity with Russia's plans, obtained by residence in and participation with that country's movements in Central Asia during the past ten years, has probably rendered him the best English authority on the subject of which his volume treats. No one desirous of thoroughly understanding the subject should fail to read the book, and the exhaustion of an edition of twenty thousand copies in London and ten thousand in New York, in advance of publication, indicates the demand for an authoritative account of the movements that have placed the White Czar's army so near to the "Key of India."

The present Russian movement in the direction of India began in 1869, when a small party of Cossack infantry having among the younger officers the famous Skobeleff, Stolietoff, Russian envoy to Cabul in 1878, and Grodekoff, the present acting governor of Turkestan, crossed the Caspian sea and occupied Krasnovodsk, the present terminus of the railway to Askabad. This movement was made to secure a foothold in the Turcoman country, and the long series of skirmishes and reconnoitering expeditions that followed from 1869 to 1878 resulted in transferring a large section of that country into Russian hands, and converting the Turcomans from predatory bands of robbers into fair Russian soldiers. But little headway was made further than this until the crushing defeat of the Russians in 1879 led to the prosecution of the active campaign, which ended in the capture of Geok Tepe by Skobeleff and slaughter of 20,000 of its defenders. By this blow the Russian general shattered the Turcoman barrier which England had thought would prevent Russia's advance for a generation. Skobeleff had suffered too great a loss to take advantage of this at the time, however, and continued his efforts to strengthening Askabad, which had fallen into his hands, and organizing his new territorial acquisition.

To properly understand the subsequent movements a glance backward will be necessary. While war was as yet undeclared against Turkey in 1876, General Skobeleff, then governor of Ferghana, the Turkestan district nearest to India, had prepared and forwarded to the home government a plan for a central Asian campaign. This plan was not lost sight of, even when Skobeleff was ordered to take part in the Turkish campaign, and he finally achieved his object when in sight of Constantinople. Colonel Stolietoff, charged with a mission to Shere Ali, the ameer of Afghanistan, and Colonel Grodekoff, carrying Skobeleff's secret plans, were sent from the camp of the Turkestan forces, accompanied by Pashino, who had served as interpreter to the present ameer, and whose mission was to proceed to India and secretly ascertain the condition of military and tribal affairs on the frontier. The Berlin treaty prevented a full realization of the enterprise. Stolietoff penetrated to Cabul and occasioned the Afghan war. Grodekoff returned to Europe by a famous ride through Herat, and Pashino was arrested at Peshawur and sent back to Russia. The daring plans of Skobeleff were, briefly, that Kauffman was to have led an army to Cabul and organize an attack upon India, while Russian emissaries stirred up another mutiny. If the natives failed to respond the Russian general was to tie the English army to India by threatening it from Cabul. Should the attempt fail Kauffman was to retire upon Herat, there to be met by a succoring army via Askabad and Meshed. Ever since these plans were made public they have exercised the greatest fascination upon the minds of Russian generals and their merits have been generally acknowledged by officials of the Russian government.

But it must not be understood that Russia desires India as her possession. As Mr. Marvin says, "the present complications are something more than an obstinate controversy about a few miles of frontier." As was stated in THE OREGONIAN some days ago, Russia wants Constantinople and control of the outlet to the Mediterranean commanded by that city. This desire has been the dream of Russian emperors and Russian statesmen for centuries. England only stands in the way of its realization. The plans of General Skobeleff were based on the belief that the best method of solving this question was by taking up such a position on the confines of India as would compel England to acquiesce in the Russian occupation of Armenia and Constantinople. This policy, Mr. Marvin believes, Russia has accepted in full, and by understanding this the movements of that country's generals may be understood, and also the fact that she will never rest until the Russian eagles float over the Golden Horn.

To return to the movements in central Asia. As soon as Askabad had been placed in a proper state of defense and the new possession organized measures were set on foot for the establishment of friendly relations with the surrounding peoples. About this time England had conquered and annexed Egypt. Russia then determined to balance. Merv was not considered an equivalent to Cairo, but it was worth taking, and by Russian intrigue and duplicity this fertile oasis was soon added to the possessions of the czar and the Russian frontier pushed ahead. The importance of Merv may be seen by the fact that it is the key to Herat. The distance between the two cities is but 240 miles, with water supply all the way. Colonel Malleson, [illegible] several years ago, said: "Strategically, the Russian occupation of Merv would be the formation [illegible] of a lodgment on the glacis of Herat. It would place Herat at [illegible] formed his face toward Herat." Mr. Marvin warned the English government of the danger that threatened, and in a pamphlet published at the time, stated that "the annexation of Merv, being inevitably attended with the submission of the Sarak Turcomans, will extend Russian rule to Penjdeh, to within 110 miles of the key of India."

The boundary question between Russia and England has been matter of discussion since 1872, when a line was fixed for the northern boundary of Afghanistan. The northwestern border was left unsettled, and after Russia began to push seriously toward Merv, a line from Sarakhs on the Heri Rud to Khoja Saleh on the Oxus was tacitly adopted as this boundary. In 1882 M. de Giers, in treating with the English [illegible] Mr. Marvin [illegible] the annexation of Merv was [illegible] and treachery. The annexation of Merv and Sarakhs was accomplished by fraud and trickery, and every subsequent advance has been in violation of express engagements. The Russian pretexts for advances, usually statements to the effect that the border tribes were unruly, [illegible] shown to be untrue, these having been feeble, poverty-stricken and peaceful, alike incapable of [illegible] aggressive operations.

When the Afghans found that Russia was advancing southward [illegible] the capture of [illegible] of Merv. This was responded to by General Komaroff's occupancy of Pul-i-Khatun, Ak Robat and Pul-i-Khisti, all within the frontier of Afghanistan, and in direct violation of the frontier they had accepted. This was followed by the recent capture of Penjdeh itself. Between Penjdeh and Herat there is practically no barrier. The Paropamisus mountains, so long supposed to be an impenetrable chain of mountains, securing Herat, is merely a range of low hills not exceeding 900 feet in height, and so easy of access in almost all parts that the passes are of no importance from a defensive point of view. More than this, Mr. Marvin says there exists no [illegible] between Herat and Candahar [illegible] could be driven all the way from Askabad to Candahar. In explanation of the weight attached by all military men to the possession of that historic city, Colonel Malleson says: "Herat is called the Gate of India, because through it, and it alone, the valleys can be entered which lead to the only vulnerable part of India. Those valleys, running nearly north and south, are protected on the east by inaccessible ranges (no longer so considered, however,) to the west by impenetrable deserts. No invading army could dare to attempt to traverse the great salt desert and the desert immediately south of it, the Dasht-i-Naumad, while a British army held Herat. As long as that army held Herat, so long would an invasion of India be impossible."

Mr. Marvin also explains the great value of Herat as follows:

> [illegible]

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Russian advance will not be delayed long until Herat is in the hands of its troops, unless met by England with a firm repulse. Russia regards the possession of Herat as worth a war. She can lose little but may gain much. Mr. Marvin shows that there are no barriers between the Russian army and India worth the mentioning, and nothing but the presence of an English army at Herat will prevent their advance in that direction. He thinks England cannot consent to Russia's occupation of Constantinople because she has never yet attempted to define that occupation, and because it would almost certainly involve not only the annexation of Roumelia but that of Asia Minor, while there can be no guarantees that Russia's conquest will stop at that point, since her most solemn pledges are utterly untrustworthy. Our dispatches this morning indicate that a full realization of this fact prevails in England, and that war is regarded as the only method of checking the Russian advance. Whether it will result in the safety of Herat remains to be seen.

## ENGLISH RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

There has been a great deal of railroad legislation in England, where the whole matter is in the jurisdiction of parliament. The principle has been recognized from the first that as the state gave to the corporations unusual privileges, it had the right by virtue of the law of eminent domain, which it thus exercised, to impose upon the corporations certain duties. The main controversies between the railroads and the people in England, as well as in the United States, have been in regard to the rates for the transportation of freight. There is a bill now before parliament substantially to enlarge the powers of the railroads to do as they please. The railroad companies complain of the depression of trade, the loss of business and the need of higher rates. The reply is that the present rates are reasonable and in the long run profitable, and that the railroad companies should not be favored at the expense of business generally. Lord Granville says that, broadly considered, the prosperity of the transportation companies and that of the producers and merchants run in the same grooves. But the difficulty in England, as in this country, is to convince the railroad companies that their permanent interests should prevail over the interests of the moment, as it is to satisfy the small dealer that a discrimination against him may be for the best interest of a whole community. In the nature of the case there will be in this country as in England national law, but only by long experience will the nearest approach to what is right to all concerned be ascertained. The English commons acquiesce in the control of parliament over rates for passenger traffic. They are compelled to run carriages at a very small rate for passengers. That is to say, whatever rate was charged for first class, third class passengers were always to be accommodated at what was deemed to be a fair charge for those who wished to travel and could not afford to pay for the best accommodation. Their present attempt to secure exemption from state control, as to freight rates, is met by protests from every quarter, and there is no prospect that they will succeed.

## THE COST OF GAS.

The price of gas in New York city is $1.[illegible], in Boston $1.[illegible], in Brooklyn $2, in Philadelphia $1.[illegible]. In some of the western cities it is much cheaper than in New York and Brooklyn. Thus, in Chicago the price is $1 and $1.25, and in Milwaukee $1.00. In southern cities, as a rule, it is much dearer than in those of the north as a rule. Thus in New Orleans the price is $3.[illegible], and in Galveston $4. Thus it will be seen that gas is dear in other places besides Portland.

Years ago the nearness of the coal supply had much to do with the price of gas. In some places, as our own city, this is still the case. But recent inventions, the secret of which has been purchased by the gas companies of some of our cities, enable them to manufacture gas much more cheaply than it can be done from coal. The process of making gas from water is in extensive use. Gas may also be made from coal products and refuse, from wood, fat and the refuse of slaughter and packing houses, and from whatever contains inflammable elements in its composition. The separation of the hydrogen and oxygen of which water is composed, and the formation of an illuminating gas from the liberated hydrogen, is probably the greatest triumph of inventive science connected with the gas industry. A man named Paine, who experimented with poor success in that direction forty years ago, was called a lunatic, and was classed with the cranks who thought a perpetual motion was possible. But his dream has been realized and the gas companies own it. For these reasons the proximity of coal in many places has less effect on the price of gas than the capacity of the cows has on the price of milk, if the dairy premises contain a pump with a good flow of water.

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The contrasts between the visits of George the fourth and the prince of Wales are very much in favor of the latter, both in prince and people. George the fourth, after years of disgraceful debauchery and unfaithfulness, was [illegible] the wrongs which they suffered from bigotry and political injustice, and his parting words were that the Irish were a nation of [illegible]. The fulsome flattery with which he was received by O'Connell, Lord Fingal and the Catholic leaders moved the indignant scorn of Lord Byron, and altogether the visit was discreditable to guests and hosts.

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In the state of Kansas there was manufactured [illegible] pounds of sugar from sorghum. The late commissioner of agriculture, [illegible] thinks that in the nature of things and according to all experience, there must be an improvement, through careful cultivation, of the saccharine quality of the cane as well as a decrease in the cost of the manufacture through experience and skill in manufacture as in the control of capital and labor. [illegible] subject of such obvious great importance.

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[illegible] in Washington over [illegible] in respect to the offices, the Cincinnati [illegible] quotes the following remark of one of them: "Does the president [illegible] think the democratic party has waged a war [illegible] for twenty-four years merely to place a few [illegible]?"

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The New York *Post* complains that Secretary Bayard, in utter contempt of the expectations of the democratic party, is not only retaining republicans in office, but has even had the effrontery to promote to the position of chief of the diplomatic bureau Mr. Sidney Everett, a man of long and wide experience, but a republican in politics—or at least not a democrat.

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About a dozen self-constituted leaders of the democratic party in Minnesota, have, in St. Paul, as a correspondent of the *Globe* says, "and with a promise of office to themselves, have elected P. H. Kelly and M. Doran president and vice president of the United States to distribute all the offices in the gift of that public functionary, with the further notion that if they dare to ask any office in the gift of the president without first submitting it for their approval and endorsement it will be thrown into the waste basket of unworthy applicants." In other states "bossism" has also begun to raise its head. A delegation of San Francisco democrats has lately arrived in Washington with the reported purpose to control the federal patronage of the state. The Alabama congressional delegation have, like that of Michigan, held a meeting and decided upon the men they want appointed to the prominent federal offices in the state. These attempts to control the patronage are exciting a natural loss of temper among the faithful. Bossism was one of the unnecessary causes of dissension in the republican party which the democrats would do well not to follow.

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It is a settled fact that the toleration of vagrancy and idleness, and its support by private or municipal alms and shelter, fosters a growing evil which propagates itself in settled pauperism and hereditary vice and crime. Enforced labor in payment for food and shelter is the best remedy. Tramp laws were enacted in many states several years ago, and did much to abate this evil. It has broken out again during the hard times in the east and the legislature of New York has re-enacted the tramp law which was repealed under the abatement of the nuisance, which it had accomplished.

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In anticipation of General Grant's death the Chicago *News* hastened to nominate Roscoe Conkling to deliver the eulogy. Under all the circumstances this would be a fitting selection, and give Mr. Conkling a fine opportunity to win back a large measure of popular favor. But the people of the country are in no haste to have the eulogy pronounced.

MEETING NOTICE.

I. O. O. F.—Members of Hassalo Lodge No. [illegible] [illegible] WM. J. SHIELDS, Sec.

Multnomah Engine Co. Benevolent Ass'n. [illegible] Thursday evening [illegible] S. A. NELLACH, Sec.

MAY STYLES of famous Domestic Patterns. Portland Hair Emporium 163 Fourth st.

MAY STYLES of Butterick's Patterns at Wass Hair Store 83 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

SEALY, MASON & CO'S, 165 and 167 First St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

For some unaccountable reason false reports continue to circulate against the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the latest being the following from your issue of this morning:

Big Strike on the Canadian Pacific.

Victoria, April 14.—Reports from the interior state that 5000 employes of the Canadian Pacific Railway have gone on a strike on account of not receiving their wages.

This was the cause of a large number of men refusing to proceed to the road this morning. I telegraphed to Mr. Onderdonk, asking if it was true. The following is his reply:

Yale, April 15, 8:45 P. M.—R. D. Pitt, Portland: No strike whatever. Report utterly without foundation. A. ONDERDONK.

I have only to repeat that every man sent from this office is sure of work at fair wages, good accommodations and cash payments every month. R. D. PITT.

Since the publication of the above, the following has been received:

Yale, B. C., April 18.

R. D. Pitt, Esq., Portland, Or.: Dear Sir—In reply to your wire of this date, I immediately wired, "No strike whatever; the report utterly without foundation." I understand there is a strike or some trouble on the eastern end of this road, east of the Rocky Mountains, but you know that work is entirely distinct from mine. Send me rockmen and laborers.

Yours truly, A. ONDERDONK.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R.

Wanted immediately, by order of the contractor—Rockmen and laborers, good accommodations, certain work; half fare provided from Portland. Men must register on or before every Friday and Tuesday at No. 9 Washington street.

R. D. PITT, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for all States and Territories. Agent for A. Onderdonk, Yale, B. C.

Baldwin Restaurant—New Departure.

All the delicacies of the season in what the market affords, cooked in the best style under the supervision of F. A. Buchlosky, the well known caterer. French breakfast or dinner with wine 50 cents. Muffins, buns and French rolls a specialty for breakfast.

HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS WITH [illegible]

WANTED—TEN DRESSMAKERS AND [illegible]

BOOKKEEPER—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN OF [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HORSES [illegible]

WANTED—ONE MEDIUM-SIZED SECOND [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES OF [illegible]

LOST—ON MONDAY [illegible] THREE MILK COWS [illegible]

WANTED—A CHILD [illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING—THE ANNUAL [illegible]

WANTED [illegible]

A FARM BONANZA.

400 [illegible]

IMPORTED SWISS [illegible]

M [illegible]

20 WOODCHOPPERS WANTED

MRS. DUNLAP

[illegible]

KINDERGARTEN

[illegible]

LOVERS OF FLOWERS.

I HAVE 6,000 [illegible]

AYER

Without a Home, E. P. Roe
Sketches in Holland and Scandinavia, by Hare
[illegible]
Sermons by Bishop Simpson
[illegible]
Holmes' Life of Emerson

W. B. AYER & CO.
93 FIRST STREET,
Portland, Oregon.

NEW TO-DAY.

$1000 [illegible]

THE HOME SOCIAL CLUB

Will give their last [illegible] Saturday evening, April 25 [illegible]

EXCURSION TO [illegible]!

The Fast Steamer Telephone

Taylor-St. M. E. Sunday School

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

TICKETS—for the round trip, $1; children under 15 years 50c.

APPLES.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1885

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

NORTHROP & STURGIS,

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

JOHN CLARK.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

TURN HALLE.

Match with Hard Gloves to a Finish.

T. M. TURK AND CHARLES DRUKER, for $500 a side.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

First St. Business Property

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, at 11 A. M.

CREIGHTON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

ELEGANT FURNITURE

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1885.

The Entire Elegant Furniture of 8 [illegible]

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

GRANT'S PASS.

The [illegible] Town of Southern Oregon.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED [illegible], Portland, Or.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission [illegible]

No. 42 First st. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES [illegible] days—Tuesdays & Fridays, at 10 a. m.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE —OF— HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1885

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL FURNITURE, BEDDING, WALL PAPER, ETC. AT COST FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS JUST FOR FUN!

J. M. BIRMINGHAM,

244 and 246 First St. [illegible]

Established 1857.

J. C. CARSON,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies.

Salesroom cor Third and B st.

MISS A. S. JORGENSON,

DEALER IN

Millinery, Straw Goods, Feathers, Flowers,

Laces, Velvets, Silks [illegible]

No. 165 First st. [illegible]

PORTLAND, OREGON.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing Saturday April 25th.

J. W. BAIRD'S

MAMMOTH MINSTRELS

AND

Spectacular Military Display.

Watch for the Grand Parade [illegible]

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT

THE ROYAL MIDDY.

Popular Prices, 50c and 25c.

I. O. O. F.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY

Mechanics' Pavilion

CONCERT

TIVOLI THEATER.

ENTIRE NEW COMPANY.

Commencing Monday Evening, April 27.

THIRD ANNUAL GERMAN

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

THE LAST NIGHT

STORMBEATEN

LAND P

EVERDING

The Oregonian.

LOCAL

OREGON SHORT LINE

CITY NOTICES

BUSINESS ITEMS

...N AND COMMISSION.

G. M. STEVENS.

...ILMAN & CO.
...and Commission Merchants,
...ST ST., BET PINE AND ASH.
...S of real estate, furniture, general ...es, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular sale ... & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

...L AUCTION SALE
OF
...OLD FURNITURE
...AY, APRIL 24, 1885
...MAN & CO. Auctioneers.

...WILL SELL
...URE, BEDDING,
... PAPER, ETC.,
...T COST,
NEXT SIXTY DAYS
...ST FOR FUN!
...IRMINGHAM,
...46 First St., near Main.
Considering low expenses enjoyed ... than any other in Portland. ... purchasing. Nuf ced. J. M. B.

...stablished 1857
...C. CARSON,
...facturer of and Dealer in
...s, Blinds, Window and ...Glass and General ...ilding Supplies.
...ce lists on application. Country or... ...tory at Weidlers Mill. ...m cor Third and E sts.

...S. JORGENSON,
DEALER IN
...aw Goods, Feathers, Flowers,
...g Silks, Velvets, Ornaments ...d Trimmed Hats.
...et next to Ladd & Tilton's bank ...ORTLAND OREGON

### AMUSEMENTS

...RKET THEATER.
...E WEEK ONLY
...ng Saturday April 27th
...W. BAIRD'S
...TH MINSTRELS!
AND
...ular Military Display.
...he Grand Parade of Baird's ...r Cornet Band

...OPERA HOUSE.
...ark and Washington Streets,
...O-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
...OYAL MIDDY
... Prices, 50c and 25c.

...O.O.F.
...D ANNIVERSARY
...ge No. 4 Hassalo Lodge No. 5 ...No. 1 Minerva Lodge No. 10 ...gress Lodge No. 2

...nics' Pavilion!
...AY EVENING April 27
...ONCERT
...ourteenth Infantry Band

...Monday Evening, April 20

...ANNUAL GERMAN,
...y to his Private Classes
THE PAVILION.
...Evening, May 1st
...CTS, 50 CENTS.

...H. WEEKS ... U. S. A.

...D PLASTER
...NG & FARRELL'S.

...Oregonian,
...MORNING, APRIL 23, 188...

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND [illegible]

[illegible]

YOUR LETTER BOX

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE TODAY

[illegible]

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT

[illegible]

SHIPPERS AND CONSIGNEES OF ... FREIGHT GOODS

[illegible] ... Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Northern [illegible] ... taking effect Monday April [illegible] ... to adopt [illegible] ... rates ...
DUDLEY EVANS
Supt W F & Co Northwest'rn Di...
H. H. BROWNIN
Supt N P Ex Co. Western Di...

PERSONAL.

[illegible] of Halsey is a guest at the St. ...

[illegible] Grimes of Seaside, Clatsop county ... friends here.

[illegible], wife and daughter of Stockton ... up at the Merchant.

[illegible] of the St. Charles has gone east ... for his health.

[illegible] McElroy, superintendent of public ... at the St. Charles. He goes ...

[illegible] Duesbury, the well known ... is confined to his house with an attack of rheumatism.

[illegible] Howe leaves for Pendleton to-day ... Mammoth minstrels, which open ... theater next Monday night.

[illegible] Dronough has come back to Portland. He and his family are stopping ... with D. W. Wakefield, No. 231 ... street.

[illegible] agent of the land department ... Northern Pacific railroad, is confined ... with a severe attack of pleurisy con... on a trip to Astoria.

[illegible] at Cost. [illegible]

OREGON SHORT LINE
[illegible] to the East. Quick time and ... first class equipment. Maps, time tables ... mailed free to any address ...
B. CAMPBELL, General Agt.
No. 1 Washington st., Portland, O.

[illegible] & Co. will positively close out ... on or before May 1st. Carpets, oil ... mats, at actual cost.

THE HAYWARD HAND GRENADE
... Look out for worthless grenades ... was burned out in Chicago. ... in San Francisco March ... 188... saved daily by the Hayward.
[illegible] Gen. Agt., 412 Market st. S. F.
[illegible], Agent, No. 15 Stark street.

Boot Top-Polish
... Egbert, Young & Co. ... his the best shoe polish ever put on the ... people who buy it ... always ... a good evidence that it gives satisfaction ... is ... and preserved, rather than ... Try it.

Artists Materials.
... Co. of S. F. have a ... Reasonable prices.

Fire Extinguishers
... Hand Grenade. ...

SKILLED MEN
[illegible]

CITY NOTICES
[illegible] Music Store.
[illegible] for oysters.
[illegible] Boat House ...
[illegible] Beans and Home ... Quaker Dairy.
[illegible] spring beds ...
[illegible] Dinner every ... at the Quaker Dairy.
[illegible] wines, liquors and cigars at ... corner First and Alder.
[illegible] jeweler, 120 First st. ... of the next thirty days at cost.
[illegible] opera is over go to Fred Ernst's for oysters ... refreshments. Casino building.
[illegible] Morgan, plain and ornamental ... 15 First street, ... Washington.
[illegible]—Ferguson & Davis ... 80 First st. ...
[illegible] is the largest west of ... in the United States ...

BUSINESS ITEMS
THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE ... Oysters in every style.
[illegible] from Coughs, Sore Throat ...
[illegible] Remedy ...
[illegible] VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM ...
[illegible] Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil ... phosphites ...
[illegible] Liebig Company's Arrowroot Extract of ... the most satisfactory preparation of ... Neuralgia and Painful ...

# LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WILLAMETTE CONFERENCE OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.—The Willamette conference of congregational churches will hold its next session at Corvallis, May [illegible]. The devotional exercises will be under the care of Rev. [illegible] Wood of East Portland and [illegible] of Salem and Mr. C. I. Way of the first Congregational church of this city. A sermon will be delivered by Rev. J. W. Harris of Albany. [illegible] Frederic R. Marvin will present an essay on "The spirit of self sacrifice as an element in Christian work." Rev. Harlow S. Mills of [illegible] will read an essay on [illegible] the pulpit. Mrs. Roswell [illegible] will present the subject of "Woman's work for missions," and Mr. Lee will have a paper. Pastors and delegates are requested to report to [illegible] at Corvallis. Those coming by west side will arrive at [illegible] May [illegible] in time for the address of welcome by Mrs. H. [illegible] and the response by Rev. G. A. [illegible]well, who will preside. [illegible] Those coming by east side will receive free carriage accommodations from Albany. Churches are requested to select delegates and [illegible] their names [illegible] as early as possible [illegible] Corvallis.

NEW STEAMER [illegible].—[illegible] have begun [illegible] new [illegible] which will take the place of the [illegible]. Her [illegible] will [illegible] the new boat which will when completed [illegible]. [illegible] of the company [illegible] business to justify, he will place either the new boat or the General Miles on the route between Gray's Harbor and Portland, making two trips per month, running [illegible] time, carrying freight and passengers. Transportation accommodations of this kind are just what the Gray's Harbor people are needing, and it is probable that business sufficiently large to warrant the company to run the boat—[illegible] 120 tons per month at least—can be secured. It is estimated that as much as 200 tons of freight per month have been taken into the harbor for home consumption, and it is reasonable to suppose that one-half of this amount would come from Portland and Astoria if facilities were afforded.

VISITING LA CAMAS.—The La Camas correspondent of the Vancouver *Independent* sends the following: "Governor Squire, General N. A. Miles, Major [illegible]oole, Captain Patten, [illegible] Judge Marsh and Louis Sohns honored La Camas with a visit on Friday last. [illegible] Stearns took the party to his residence on the lake for luncheon. Quite a heavy rain dampened their ardor somewhat, but they no doubt had a pleasant ride and a nice time viewing the scenery for which our town is noted and the future site of the Pittsburg of the coast. They examined pretty well every part of our town, of which we feel proud. They pronounced the paper mill a very marvel of wonder, and heaped unmeasured praise on the men who have laid out so much money to improve our town, so far having reaped no benefits therefrom. Let others come and see for themselves what wonderful improvements a year can make."

A BEAR ESCAPE.—[illegible] Hobbs lives in the western side of the Cow creek valley at the mountains in southern Oregon. He saw a huge black bear hanging near his premises a few days since. He and his boy armed with muzzle-loading rifles and accompanied by two dogs made a charge for their bearship, emptying the contents of their guns into him. However he was not so easily conquered and retaliated by making an attack on his assailants. Had it not been for the assistance and sagacity of the dogs, he would have captured his tormentors and would have made short work of them. As it was he was finally killed by a well directed ball through the head, after receiving nearly a dozen shots. He weighed nearly 500 pounds and his skin is now added to the stock of a southern Oregon store.

CONVICTED OF LARCENY.—William Trengrove, the young man who was arrested upon a charge of larceny by bailee, had a trial in the police court yesterday afternoon and was found guilty. Judge Moreland accordingly fined him $[illegible] as the offense was not a flagrant one. Trengrove claimed that he had simply borrowed his father-in-law's coat and hat, in order that in transacting some business he might appear the more respectably dressed. The explanation might have been accepted if he had not forgotten entirely to return the borrowed property, but this bit of forgetfulness caused his conviction. Trengrove has no money to pay his fine and will remain in jail for the next twenty-five days in lieu thereof.

LEVIED ON THE ALBINA FERRY.—Sheriff Jordan has levied on the boat, cable, pontoons, waiting houses, landings, franchise, license and all other belongings of the Albina Ferry Company to satisfy the execution held by the Multnomah Railway Company against Nathan and M. A. Hackett for $5572.40. The railway company are the owners of two-thirds of the ferry and the Hacketts of one-third. The sum for which the execution has been issued is the amount of damages awarded to the railway company for their loss during the time that the Hacketts held forcible possession of the entire ferry, pending the decision of the court restoring two-thirds of the property to the railway company.

AN ANCIENT SHILLING.—Workmen engaged in excavating for Klinger & Beck's new brewery, says the Salem *Statesman*, yesterday unearthed an English shilling eight feet below the surface of the earth. The shilling was not discovered until the gravel which was removed from the excavation was being spread on Ferry street by Mr. J. Watt, who at first imagined it to be a common black button, but upon close inspection proved its identity. It was covered with a coating of dirt and rust, which, upon being removed, revealed the fact that it was rather ancient coinage, bearing the date of 1815.

DEATH OF WM. F. JESSUP.—Many readers of THE OREGONIAN will regret to hear of the death of William F. Jessup, which occurred at New Orleans April 1[illegible]. Mr. Jessup was [illegible] and was for many years identified with the fruit growing interests of California, having one of the finest fruit growing farms in the state at Haywards, near Oakland. He was always recognized as authority on the progressive science of horticulture, and contributed many valuable articles on these subjects to leading periodicals and newspapers. He was a brother of Dr. T. [illegible] Jessup of this city.

THE G. A. R. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Comrade John S. Kountz, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will arrive in Portland by the California steamer on Sunday night, the 26th inst. He will go to the Sound on Monday to inspect the department of Washington territory, and return on Tuesday to Portland, when a reception will be tendered him that evening by the department of Oregon. On Wednesday Commander-in-chief Kountz will [illegible] for Montana. He is accompanied by Judge Advocate General J. R. Austin.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—Professor [illegible] McElroy, [illegible] superintendent of public instruction, [illegible] in the city and [illegible] Astoria this morning. The object of his visit is to ascertain the practicability of holding the annual state association of teachers at Astoria in July next. Many teachers are tired of meeting in Salem and several have expressed a desire to meet at the sea shore this year. During his absence Professor McElroy will look into the feasibility of excursions from Astoria to various points along the coast.

SAVED FROM THE FLAMES.—Fire broke out in the commission store of Mark Levy, near the corner of Front and Washington streets about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp that had been [illegible] means to cause the explosion. Through the exertions of Frank Rochet and [illegible], who was in the store at the time, the flames were subdued by the aid of several buckets of water after a short fight.

OREGON CITY DELEGATES.—A meeting of the Oregon City Fire Department was held last night and the following members chosen as delegates to the State Firemen's Association which meets at Astoria: Cataract Hose Company No. [illegible]—John Diebisch, D. S. Craig. Fountain Hose Company No. 1—Jacob Mader, H. [illegible]. Columbia Hook & Ladder Company No. 1—S. W. Dreeman, Charles Albright, also Chief Engineer Broderick.

THE EASTERN EXCURSION.—The excursion now being organized under the direction of Captain J. M. [illegible] and W. C. Bowers, is intended to include Chicago, New York, Boston and other eastern cities. Parties desirous of taking advantage of this can secure reserved berths by application to either of the above gentlemen, on or before May 15th.

SANITARY HEN HOUSES.—G. [illegible] Homan of Vancouver is in the city with a model of a sanitary hen house and nest boxes. The arrangement is such as to admit of easy cleaning and is especially adapted to the use of persons keeping small flocks of poultry. The expense of fitting a small house is trifling, needing only inclined flat-siding beneath roosts and movable nest racks.

HOME SOCIAL CLUB.—The last party of the series will take place at their hall, Front and Clay, on Saturday evening, 25th inst., when the ladies will give a lunch to those in attendance. The parties have been a success. All are expected to attend as usual on Saturday.

NEW SUITS.—James Terwilliger began a suit yesterday in the state circuit court against [illegible] Knott to recover $1135.[illegible] alleged to be due upon a certain promissory note made February [illegible], 1883, and [illegible] interest. Suit was begun by J. D. Smith against [illegible] to recover $1[illegible] [illegible] upon a promissory note. Ira F. Powers [illegible] suit against J. M. Smith to collect $[illegible] for furniture and upholstery goods furnished [illegible].

FREIGHT WAR ENDED.—The Northern Pacific Express Company and Wells, Fargo & Co. have come to an understanding, and the war which has been raging on rates from the east to Portland was dropped last night. After to-day rates will be what they were before Wells, Fargo & Co. entered the Northern Pacific field.

DECISIONS TO BE ANNOUNCED.—In department No. [illegible] of the state circuit court this morning Judge Stearns will announce his decisions in the cases of C. A. Alisky vs. W. J. Hawley et al. on a demurrer, and Valley & [illegible] vs. Matthew Hall, [illegible] on a motion.

## BRIEF MENTION.

[illegible] Saturday morning.

Thirty eight head of beef hogs for this market came up from Salem yesterday, the drove averaging [illegible] pounds each in weight.

On Sunday morning next Rev. Mr. Elliot will give a memorial discourse on the life and character of Mary F. Frazar, who died April 1881.

The Tribune will leave Vancouver Saturday evening at [illegible] P. M. and with those desirous of attending the theater. Reserves can be had of the purser.

There is every indication of hot weather again, and the prospects are good for strawberries and cherries in quantity. These fruits are not often ripe till in May. They were in market in April 1884 and again in 1882.

A team of horses belonging to Francis Walters, of Powell's Valley, ran away on Front street about noon yesterday, but were stopped after running four blocks without doing any damage save to the wheels of the wagon attached to them.

Special Policeman James Mott last night arrested Ah Sam, a Chinaman, in charge with stealing a pair of shoes. On the person of Mr. Sam was found a great big Colt's pistol, so he has two charges booked against him: larceny and carrying concealed weapons.

The steamer Telephone has been chartered for an excursion of the Taylor street M. E. Sunday school to the Cascades on Saturday next. This trip embraces a view of the finest scenery of the Columbia, and the excursion will doubtless be largely attended.

Glendenning, who pitched for the Portlands during the first season of that organization, returned yesterday from Canada, and will be the backers of a club to oppose the Stars. Timmons will catch. Bottoms leaves for the east next week but will return in July.

Copies of *The Nabat*, a little sheet published in San Francisco and claiming to be the organ of the Russians in America, have been received. It is difficult to see what good a paper published in this country is going to do the cause of the nihilists, but it is probably much safer to publish it here than in Russia.

## COURT NOTES.

Charles Schramm was yesterday excused from serving as a juror in the state circuit court for the remainder of the term.

The case of Ah Sing vs. I. R. Cohen was yesterday dismissed in the state circuit court, the judgment of the lower court being affirmed.

The argument in the case of Wells vs. Neff et al. was finished yesterday before Judge Stearns and the matter was submitted for his decision.

In the United States circuit court yesterday the case of C[illegible] against Solomon was referred to a master in chancery to find the amount due and what would be a reasonable fee.

The demurrer to the complaint in the case of Stapleton vs. the Oakland Home Insurance Company has been set for hearing in the United States circuit court on Wednesday of next week.

Ah Lee, the Chinaman who was arrested by Policeman Ward for having a lot of opium in his possession, was yesterday released from custody, there being no evidence that he had stolen it.

Dillon Meyers, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon, pleaded guilty yesterday in the state circuit court and was sentenced by Judge Stearns to pay a fine of $100 and the costs in the case.

There is one less defendant in the case of Laull against the Alaska Gold and Silver Mining Company. Mr. Campbell, who took stock to sell as a broker, was sued as a stockholder. On his proving to the satisfaction of the court yesterday morning that he was only a broker, his name was stricken out of the papers in the case.

## THE STAGE.

THE CASINO.—"The Royal Middy" has sprung into popular favor and the summer season may be said to be fairly launched. Saturday, the first matinee of the new company will be given, when admission will be twenty-five cents to all parts of the house. To avoid the rush the box office will be open from 10 to 4.

BENEFIT.—Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin will be the recipients of a benefit on Saturday evening, the last night of their season. They have made themselves very popular and are sterling actors. The theater will undoubtedly be jammed. To-night *Storm Beaten* will be presented for the last time. To-morrow night *The Danites* will be reproduced for the 2000th time. Farewell matinee Saturday at 2 P. M.

THE TIVOLI.—The new company playing at the Tivoli theater have evidently made a great hit, judging by the attendance. The musical selections are simply admirable, especially Miss Kate Perlmer's rendition of "The Carnival of Venice" on the xylophone. The [illegible] Williams and Arthur perform the most daring and intrepid feats ever witnessed [illegible]. [illegible] marvelous tricks. [illegible] the whole entertainment is pleasing, amusing and instructive.

## MONEY LOANED BY A WIFE.

Mrs. Alice B. Aiken Recovers from the Estate of Her Late Husband Four Thousand Dollars
Borrowed before his Death

The decision of the supreme court affirming the decision of the state circuit court for Marion county in the case of Alice M. Aiken against Al Coolidge and M. J. Adams, administrators of the estate of George E. Aiken, deceased, settles quite an important matter. The action was brought by Mrs. Aiken on the following affidavit, which will show the cause:

"I, Alice M. Aiken, being first duly sworn, say that the estate of Geo. E. Aiken is justly indebted to me in the sum of $[illegible] [illegible] in the sum at legal rate from the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 188[illegible] [illegible] to said Aiken [illegible] part of the proceeds of a tract of land in the city of Portland, Oregon, sold on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1882, which land was my own; that I loaned said sum to said George E. Aiken at his request, and the same was used by him in the business at Silverton, Oregon, and I further say that there are no legal offsets or counter claims existing against the same, and no payments have been made thereon or on account thereof, and said sum and interest are now legally due."

The jury in the circuit court gave Mrs. Aiken the full amount of the claim and the attorneys for the administrators of the estate of her deceased husband appealed the case, alleging, among other things, that Mrs. Aiken had not sufficient [illegible] for a claim against the estate, there being no written evidence. The judgment of the lower court in favor of Mrs. Aiken was given by Judge Thayer.

Berlin has but one church to every [illegible] of its inhabitants. It seems that the beer garden is quietly but effectually beating religion over the German border.—Lowell Citizen.

[illegible] San Jose, Cal.

[illegible] CONSTIPATION [illegible]

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## A FISHING TRIP

Some Reflections by One Who has Tried it Interspersed Between Two Interesting Incidents of the Occasion

The great majority of the fishermen of this section have by this time returned from their first trip of the season and some of them are wondering what they went for, and it is safe to say that nine out of ten fishermen as they unjointed their rods at the end of their first day's sport had their minds made up to give away all their tackle and never go fishing again. But a wise Providence has so ordered it that the toils and troubles of fishing are soon forgotten and the pleasant incidents remain engraved on our memories, and after a day's rest we are ready to go out again.

Viewed in the light of pleasure, a hard day's fishing is generally a decided failure. As a spring time blood purifier and general health restorer however, fishing is an immense success.

Talk about the Turkish bath as a medium for removing impurities from the system. A day along a rocky, brushy creek beats a Turkish bath all hollow. The hottest of hot rooms never starts the perspiration like struggling through vine maple and devil's walking stick swamps, and climbing over drift jams and around rocky points in the hot sun, dragging a fishing rod and basket. And then the kneading and slapping administered by one of the [illegible] from Cork connected with the Turkish bath can't begin to compare with the punching and pounding and bruising received from rocks and limbs, which leave one feeling as if he had been run through a carpet beating machine and had been bastinadoed to boot. And then the occasional tumbles in the creek can be added as a [illegible] of Sitz baths, which though not pleasant are at least excellent for the health.

A fishing trip not only furnishes all of the [illegible] which is the spice of life, and also gives one a chance to become acquainted with the country and the people who inhabit it.

Near Oak Point are several streams which furnish tolerable sport for the fisherman, and to that place I went a few days since to enjoy my first day's outing. It is a queer little town consisting of a sawmill, and a few houses perched along the rocky sides of the creek that turns it. There are no streets in the place and consequently no vehicles or street lamps or street cleaning department or inspector of streets and no taxes for street improvements, which render life a burden to the residents of some cities. The roar of the water over the mill dam lulls the inhabitants to their rest at night, their days are free from care and their [illegible] peaceful [illegible].

The first to greet me as I stepped ashore was a sturdy young fellow who rejoices in the [illegible] of "the Oak Point Tough." Being something of a tough man myself I cottoned to him at once. In answer to my inquiries he said that the Abernethy was a good fishing stream. He had been up to Camp No. [illegible] a day or two before to help bring out a piano. "Great Caesar's ghost," I exclaimed, "a piano at Camp Two! How on earth did it ever get there?" "Oh easy enough," said the Tough. "We hauled it up on a log car opposite the camp and then about forty loggers carried it [illegible] the grade [illegible] through the brush to the [illegible] [illegible] taking off a side of the building we got it in."

"And why was it brought away?"

"Well you see they kinder got tired of it. There ain't much fun for a woman in playing [illegible] and singing opera when there ain't any one to listen except her husband, and he has a better mouth for bacon and flapjacks than for music. So they concluded that as they were a little crowded the piano's room was better than its company."

There are hundreds of people in Portland who have the same opinion of the piano but they haven't the nerve [illegible].

"How did you get the piano here?" I again queried.

"Oh that was easy enough. A big lot of us carried it down the logging railway, brought it down to Bunker Hill, then on a steamer down here and then we packed it up to that house on the side hill." As he spoke the music of [illegible] from the rocky hillsides echoed [illegible] as I took up my rod and creel and started out for the fishing grounds.

That evening after returning [illegible] my weariness, I was sitting in the [illegible] of one of the houses on the hillside smoking when my friend came up.

"What has become of Bill Brown?" I inquired.

"Oh he left not long after you were down here last summer. He was the [illegible]. He got sick after a girl and got crazed and [illegible] and finally [illegible] two or three of them [illegible] that hit him."

"[illegible]" I asked.

"Well it led to that. You see when a man sits up every night till [illegible] o'clock and then has to get up at [illegible] the [illegible] feels [illegible] killed three or four. Then he [illegible] down the river to look for [illegible] while [illegible] engaged [illegible] attached [illegible] the girl that went back on him, causing him to take his own life. [illegible] seen [illegible] since."

[illegible] where the [illegible] the [illegible].

H. R. K.

[illegible] Climate

[illegible] says that [illegible] between the girl [illegible] the climate than the former [illegible] will never be [illegible] Man [illegible] weather [illegible] unvarying sunshine and the warm [illegible] soon have their influence upon the [illegible]. It is hard to [illegible] breakfast [illegible] dinner [illegible] them before he can enjoy them. So the northern man who goes to Florida and builds him a house, the first month of his stay and plants as grow, the next, gradually finds himself falling into slipshod ways. His fences get to be dilapidated, his house is not fresh painted, his walks are neglected, his garden goes to weeds and he and his wife and children settle into the easy nonchalance which fits the latitude. It is the latitude which governs.

An English traveler [illegible] American town names [illegible].

[illegible] Salem St. [illegible]

[illegible]

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| Trimmed Skirts, made to be worn with Jersey Waists, in silk and in wool, | $5 to $10 |
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Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
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### GOLDEN DAYS DEPARTED

O, voices still beneath the churchyard sod
  Bright eyes that glistened from beneath long lashes,
Warm beauty early given back to God,
  Red lips that now are ashes!

Ah, so it is! all that hath ever been
  Experienced by the spirit is immortal,
Each hope and joy and grief is laid within
  The memory's sacred portal.

And yet the soft glow of midnight hour
  A strain of haunting music sweet and olden
A dream, a bird, a bee, a leaf, a flower,
  A sunset rich and golden—

Can fling that portal open and beyond
  Appears the record of each earlier feeling,
All hopes, all joys, all fears, all musings fond
  In infinite revealing

Till all the present passes from the sight—
  Its cares and woes that make us weary hearted
And leaves us basking in the holy light
  Of golden days departed
    Cincinnati Commercial

## WHY THEY DIDN'T SETTLE MR. LINDSAY.

Mr Lindsay was preaching in the Lennox parish on probation—that is, he had been engaged for the year. After that time if he suited Miss Rich, who had the parish in charge, so to speak, who canvassed for money to paint the church, looked up poor children for christening and Sunday school, exhorted the young people to join the confirmation class, mapped out work for the sewing society, planted the church Christmas tree, and made the parish her hobby—if he suited Miss Rich, if he was high-church enough for Mr. Grimm and low enough for Mrs Phelps, if he believed with Dr Slow in the doctrine of election—why, then they were sure to settle him.

"What a capital wife Lucretia Shaw would make Mr Lindsay," vouchsafed Mrs Rich, shortly after he adorned the Lennox pulpit. "She's just the person for a parson's wife—bustling and—"

"I'm afraid she'd take the parish off your hands, Miss Rich," answered Mrs Phelps, who, having no desire to do the hard work which her neighbor loved, yet grudged her the credit of it.

"Well, there's work enough for two of us in the parish, Mrs Phelps. I wouldn't be a bit afraid but I'd git my share."

"To be sure," pursued Mrs. Phelps. "Lucretia's smart, and I don't believe in a pastor with a doll of a wife who can't darn the children's clothes and is too feeble to get along without help."

"Yes," put in old Mrs Smith, "she's be no end of a stepmother to Mr Lindsay's boy, and if ever a boy needed a stepmother it's him. Lucretia's powerful smart, as you say, and she'd make him walk Spanish."

"Yes," added Miss Rich, "a widower somehow needs a wife more'n anybody to sympathize with him in his loss. I should'nt wonder if Lucretia would bring the boy up to the ministry if she had her way."

"Between you and me," said Mrs Phelps, "I think that the parson goes to the Shaws rather more than is necessary for the salvation of their souls."

"You can't tell. Perhaps Lucretia has doubts."

"And perhaps," said Dr Slow, "perhaps it's Miss Susan."

Everybody laughed and cried "Miss Susan!" with fine irony in their tones.

"Whoever heard of Susan having attention?" asked Mrs. Phelps.

"I've engaged Lucretia to embroider the new altar cloth," explained Miss Rich. "I raised the money for it last month—I tell you it's like pulling teeth to get money out of this parish—and I suppose the parson has to advise her about the proper designs and things. Lucretia ain't well drilled in symbols and such, you know."

In fact, everybody in Lennox has decided that Mr Lindsay should marry Lucretia, and perhaps Lucretia had decided so too, for she was an everlasting time over that altar cloth, and needed no end of advise and instructions; her ignorance and interest were quite touching. And Mr Lindsay seemed quite willing to spend his leisure under the Shaw's roof and watch the sacred symbols growing under the white and shapely hands of Miss Lucretia.

"That hand of Lucretia's will be sure to do the business," somebody had said. "Mr Lindsay's a man of taste, if he is a clergyman," as if the two were not usually found combined, "and I heard him say it was fit for a duchess."

Miss Lucretia's hand was indeed her loveliest feature, so to speak, white as snow, with the prettiest taper fingers, pink at the ends. Once when Mr Lindsay had mentioned them flatteringly, Miss Susan, who was doing the week's mending nearby, drew her own hands under the work, unnoticed. Nobody ever took the trouble to flatter Miss Susan. Lucretia sang in the choir, although her voice was as thin as muslin, and she had no ear; nobody dreamed or cared if Susan sang like a seraph; she sat in Lucretia's shadow, and people almost forgot she was there till they needed her help. Mr Lindsay had taught the choir himself, and after the altar cloth could no longer be made a pretext to cover a multitude of calls there were the chants and fugues to practice. One morning as he drilled Lucretia for half an hour ineffectually, he turned suddenly to Susan.

"Come," he said, "try this chant with us, Miss Susan," and Susan opened her mouth and chanted as nobody in the choir had ever chanted before.

"Bravo!" he cried. "When did you learn it?"

"Why, I have heard it all my life; why shouldn't I know it? I couldn't help it."

"We must have you in the choir," he said.

"Susan Shaw in the choir!" gasped everybody on the way out of church. "Mr Lindsay is bringing her out."

"She's Lucretia's sister, you know," explained Miss Rich.

"And her voice rather drowns Lucretia's," said Dr Slow.

Mr Lindsay was giving great satisfaction. His parishioners talked of remodeling the old rectory, adding a wing and a bay window, and even spoke of taking in an adjoining field, so that "Lucretia might have a flower garden." They even meditated an increase of salary [illegible]

"When they are married," [illegible] Miss Rich, with unbridled [illegible], "we shall have all our church trappings embroidered for nothing, I suppose."

"Do you think Susan will live with them?" asked Mrs Phelps. "Perhaps he won't care about marrying the whole family."

"He's powerful kind to Susan, though. He takes a sight of notice of her."

"You kinder forget [illegible] Lucretia's [illegible]," put in Miss Rich, "[illegible] all she's got."

It was [illegible] plain that Mr Lindsay took pleasure in the society of the Shaw homestead. After [illegible] prayer meetings or choir meetings [illegible] always [illegible] to take Lucretia and Susan home; he lent them his books and directed their reading; he brought them flowers from town when he happened to go up.

"I shall be so glad to give up the presidency of the Bethel society and the Dakota league to Lucretia," said Miss Rich. "It's only proper for the clergyman's wife to be at the head of them."

"You'll feel sorter lost without 'em?" asked Mrs Phelps.

"The parish is a large field. I think I can spare them to Lucretia. Do you know, the other night as I was going to watch with Miss Hart, when she had inflammation of the lungs, I came across Lucretia and Susan and Mr Lindsay. I must say I should think Susan would have more taste than to follow 'em everywhere. Why don't she keep herself in the background?"

"She's been pretty much in the background all her life," said Dr Slow. "Perhaps she's tired of the situation."

"But she ought to have more consideration. P'r'aps the lovers don't mind her. There they were, all three of 'em watching the comet and studying the heavens."

"A proper study for a clergyman," said Dr Slow.

"And he was pointing out all the constellations and it seemed to me they was looking at him instead of the stars," pursued Miss Rich.

"It would be a complication," suggested Mrs Phelps, "if while he's courting Lucretia, Susan should get in love with him."

"It wouldn't be no use," said Mrs Grimm. "Lucretia's that smart she'd made him believe it was her he was dying for."

"But what's the use of talking about Susan? who ever expects him to marry Susan Shaw? People generally do what's expected of 'em, and the parish expects Mr Lindsay to marry Lucretia."

"They want to settle Lucretia, eh?" asked Dr Slow.

The Shaws had enough to keep the wolf from the door, but nothing to spare; they owned their house but kept no servant. "Help would be dreadfully in their way," Miss Rich declared. "I wonder they don't feel glad they can't afford it."

Susan always wore the simplest garments, which she designed and executed herself, while Lucretia—"Well, if there's anything that unfits Lucretia for her future position at the head of the parish," confessed Mrs Phelps, "it's her love of finery." Lucretia always blossomed out in a pretty spring bonnet while Susan made her last year's one answer, and a smart new suit made in the latest wrinkle.

"It's natural," Miss Rich explained. "[illegible] girl like to make the most of hers. If Susan looks as well in her old things as she [illegible] Lucretia [illegible] embroideries and [illegible]. Ain't she embroidering day and night?"

"Except when she's off star-gazing with the parson," said Dr Slow.

"I'm sure she's always chaperoned by Susan," returned Mrs Grimm.

"Yes, there ain't been no secession of Susan's going about with 'em," allowed Miss Rich. "She don't seem to have the sense to see she ain't wanted. She ain't no lovers, you see."

"But if Lucretia embroiders night and day," said Mrs Grimm's sister-in-law, who was only in Lennox on a visit and had no earthly concern with parish affairs, "Mrs Grimm thought, who keeps house and does the house-cleaning and the dusting and sweeping, cooks and mends, I'd like to know?"

"Of course Susan does them little things," confessed Miss Rich. "Anybody can do 'em; there's nothing else she knows how to do. Wouldn't it be a pity for Lucretia to waste her time now, washing dishes, keeping the lodgers' rooms in prim, and spoiling them white hands of her'n, pretty enough for a parish to be proud of, when she can make such lovely ferns and flowers as she does?"

"Who made all the evergreen trimmings for the church last Christmas?" asked Dr Slow. "It wasn't those pretty hands of Lucretia's?"

"Well, she's Lucretia's sister, and that gives her a taste for decorations I suppose," said Mrs. Phelps.

"Mr Lindsay took Susan out in his boat t'other day," said Mrs Grimm a few weeks later. "Lucretia had one of her sickheadaches. That's what I call saintly in him; it must have been such a bore. It's a pity Lucretia's troubled with them headaches if she's going to be at the head of the parish."

"Oh, was that Susan?" asked Mrs Phelps. "I thought of course it was Lucretia. I saw them go ashore after dusk and they stood at the gate and talked until all was blue."

"I suppose they was talking about Lucretia," persisted Mrs Rich. "A man always likes to talk about his sweetheart, you know."

"They must have had a heap to say. He seemed as interested as when he's expounding scripture. They looked mighty affectionate too. I don't believe Lucretia'd like the look of it."

"There ain't nothing jealous about Lucretia; a parson's wife ought to set her face agin such a thing."

It was about this time that the parish picnic occurred—an institution which everybody believed in. Hadn't there been many matches made at the last three during all the year [illegible]? And wasn't it a fine chance to test Mrs. Phelps' recipes, Miss Rich's cream pies and Mrs Dr. Slow's tarts? Of course Lucretia went, and Mr Lindsay with her. Susan happened to be making preserves and pickles that day, and the berries wouldn't keep, and so she stayed at home.

About the middle of the afternoon, when they had had dinner and cleared away, and things were a little slow, and they wanted somebody to start some music, Mr Lindsay was nowhere to be found.

"Oh, he's gone off with Lucretia somewhere," said Miss Rich, who felt it her duty to account for him.

"No, there's Lucretia now, talking [illegible] with Dr Slow."

"Perhaps he's gone home to write his sermon," suggested somebody else, the picnic grove being only half a mile from town.

"Or he's finding tongues in trees and sermons in stones out here."

But at sunset Mr Lindsay strolled back with Susan on his arm, in time to join them at tea, and he and Susan made the coffee and pitched the tunes they sang before the day ended.

"Now wasn't that real thoughtful in Mr Lindsay to go after Susan? That's what I call real Christian, and a brother-in-law worth having," commented one old lady.

But when Mrs. Bishop, who had stayed at home with a teething baby, reported that Mr Lindsay had not gone home to write his sermon, but had walked straight into Susan's kitchen and had helped her seal up the preserves and set 'em away, and had sat in the front porch an hour or two afterward with her, when he might have been with Lucretia reading secular poetry, and not Dr. Watts or Charles Wesley, either, the parish rose in its wrath to a woman. This would never do. Lucretia must not be trifled with. Mr Lindsay had inspired hope in her gentle heart; he must marry Lucretia or leave the parish.

"You see," explained Mr Phelps, "we want to settle you, Mr Lindsay. You understand? but it kinder seems as if you ought to propose to Lucretia Shaw, you [illegible] attentions [illegible]"

[illegible]

"Well," [illegible] Mr Grimm, severely, [illegible]

"Perhaps," said Mr Lindsay, after a pause, "perhaps you will be able to forgive me for not proposing to Lucretia when I tell you that I have already proposed to Susan. You see, it would complicate matters a little if I were to accede to your wishes. However, I have lately received a call from a western parish, and I should feel obliged to decline the Lennox parish even if you had thought me worthy of it, as this other furnishes a wider field of usefulness."

"And larger salary, I suppose," added Mr. Grimm.

"And larger salary," allowed Mr Lindsay. "Double, in fact."

"I suppose," persisted Miss Rich after the wedding—"I suppose Lucretia must have refused him first."

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## AFGHANISTAN.

### The Country Likely to be the Theater of War

Its Geographical, Governmental, Social and Commercial Features—The Grave of Many British Soldiers During this Century

Afghanistan, or the country of the Afghans, it should be understood, is a place whose boundaries are by no means easily defined, any more than its governmental system can be easily summarized. Geographically speaking, it consists of the northeast portions of the vast plateau which rises between the Arabian sea and the Persian gulf on the south, and the depressed regions on the north drained by the Oxus and occupied by the Caspian sea. The Punjaub provinces of India bound it on the east, from which it is separated by the mountain wall of the Suliman range and the eastern spurs of the Hindu Kush. The southern frontier is formed by Beloochistan. Persia occupies the western and larger portion of the plateau. On the north it slopes to Afghan Turkestan—which country it may be remarked is now occupied by the Russian troops. The extent of Afghanistan is estimated at 600 miles from east to west and 600 from north to south.

It is a country easily defensible. In the hands of an able general every step in the progress of an invading army, especially in the rugged defiles of the passes, can be made almost too costly to be won. Modern artillery, modern arms, and stout hearts can hold Afghanistan against all the forces of the Russian empire if skillfully directed and used to the best purpose.

The climate of the country is varied, as might be expected. In the rigorous winter of some districts the Indian troops of the British are likely to have their powers of endurance severely tested. In Cabul, for instance, the snow lies for two or three months, and the people seldom leave their houses and sleep close to the stoves. In the district of which Jellalabad is the centre the climate is of an Indian character and the deadly simoom is no infrequent visitor. The summer heat is great everywhere in Afghanland. At Herat, in which province and around the city of which name the fighting will possibly centre for some time to come, the wind blows constantly from the northwest from the beginning of May till the middle of September and sometimes with destructive violence.

Of the country itself and its resources much has been written for and against the idea of its wealth. To-day the riches are of a purely pastoral character, consisting mainly in the possession of horses, camels, cows and sheep. Bradford in England, receives the fleeces of Afghan sheep, and turns them into the broadcloth for which that manufacturing community is famous. Horses are exported also. Yet the Ameer's kingdom was once one of great grandeur and wealth. From Ghuznee, all along the valley of the Turnak and the Helmund rivers, the whole country bristles with filled up canals, deserted towns and ruined forts—reminders of the almost traditional conquests of the Tartars under Genghiz Khan and Tamerlane centuries ago. The country is rich in mineral resources. It needs a strong, settled, orderly government, which the Afghans have never known and don't want, to place its stores of native gold, silver, lead and iron at the disposal of the world's markets. Salt, saltpetre, sulphur and antimony also abounds.

The flora of the east and west meet as it were on neutral ground. Vegetable products of a commercial value flourish abundantly, castor oil plant, tobacco, cotton, madder and the other valuable plants of eastern commerce are indigenous to the soil, while the edible vegetables commonly seen in western markets are also seen in frequent profusion. But the people. There are about 5,000,000 of them, though some estimate the number as not less than [illegible],000,000. The names of the various tribes it is not necessary to repeat, as it would be only a list of unfamiliar titles. There are some very peculiar ones, more deserving of mention. Such are the Kafars, not likely to be drawn into this fight, in whose country no European has been, though Sir Peter Lumsden, the present British commissioner, managed in former years to learn something of them. These people are remarkable among their neighbors for their decidedly European cast of features. The Mahometans detest them. They are remarkably good fighters, equally remarkable drunkards, and they have one virtue—a very rare one among the Afghans—of keeping faith in a compact or treaty.

In the latter regard the Kafar differs from the Afghan. All testimony agrees in the one fact that the people generally are treacherous, revengeful, fanatical and cruel. An Afghan will treat a guest with hospitality, place everything at his disposal, and religiously regard the sacred character of a guest, but when he departs the Afghan has little scruple in putting a bullet through him.

One national trait they do possess. They are socially a handsome set of men, athletes of the best kind and as brave as any class of people living. Hunting, warring, rough athletic sports the Afghans delight in. As marksmen they are remarkably proficient, as many British have found to their cost. Over forty years ago the old fashioned musket carried by the British was of as much value as a broomstick as an opponent of the long-range jezails of the marksmen who lined the hills of the Khyber pass and "dropped" a British soldier for every rood of ground passed over. They are good Mahometans, but they do not believe in the total abstinence idea. The women are handsome, well dressed, and know enough of cosmetics and charms to make themselves agreeable, and are not so oppressively moral as to be unendurable society for free livers.

Herat, the most cultivated district, is by all odds the best part of Afghanistan. In this province trade is more of an object than elsewhere. There silk is produced in large quantities—some of which finds its way to Bombay and thence to Europe, though the people of Afghanistan use the greater portion for themselves. Heratee carpets and rugs—the quality of which is not easily surpassed—come into the market as Persian, and the sheep, goat and Bactrian camel supplies the material which goes far to clothe the British irregular troops in India.

Camels are the draught animals of the country, and the trade is carried on by six great roads or passes, leading to Persia, India and the various parts of Afghanistan. Over 2,000,000 pounds of Afghan wool found its way to Kurrachee recently for export to England. The country altogether exported to India about $[illegible],000 and received from the same place about the same amount.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the country is one worth fighting for. In the hands of the Russians the provinces of Afghanistan could be made of immense value. In the interests of the world generally the country ought to be in the hands of a power capable of holding its warlike tribes in check, and of so developing its resources as to make it what it once was, the home of a wealthy and powerful people.

One is naturally accustomed in reading of the ameer of Afghanistan to associate his name with that of a king or ruler. Ruler he is of the most important province of the country, but he has only limited control of the entire nation. The numerous sirdars, rulers of provinces, govern after their own fashion; they can be restrained, and are mainly held in check by the jealousies of each other. These chiefs can change their allegiance easily, and their followers—a race of Dugald Dalgettys—are ready to sell their swords to the highest bidder, counting it a matter of speculation.

The Afghans claim a descent from the children of Israel. The chroniclers call them Beni Israel (children of Israel), and claim descent from King Saul, through a son named Jeremiah and a grandson called Afghana. They have a legend that the numerous stock of Afghana were removed by Nebuchadnezzar and found their way to the mountains east of Herat.

British interference in Afghan affairs has led to many wars in which the English troops have not always come out best. Mountstuart Elphinstone was the first Englishman with whom the Afghans made acquaintance. This was in 1809. Alexander Burnes, a lieutenant in the English army, visited Cabul in 18[illegible], and Major Pottinger of the artillery found his way to Herat in 1837, and successfully defended the city against the Russians and Persians. In the following year the British sent 21,000 men who dethroned the reigning Afghan prince and set up another. The war appeared successful. The new ruler was crowned in Ghuznee and entered Cabul in triumph. The English general, victorious, returned to India, leaving 8000 men in occupation. A revolt against the new ameer broke out in Cabul. Badly led, badly managed, the British forces were wasted when their services were valuable, and disaster after disaster followed till a humiliating treaty was signed by which the British general weakly consented to evacuate the country. The Afghans broke faith at every point. The British envoy was murdered by the leader of the revolt and 690 European troops—mostly of the Forty-fourth regiment—4000 Indian troops and 12,000 camp followers left Cabul for a winter retreat to India.

The winter was severe; the troops demoralized. There was no pretence of keeping the terms of the treaty on the part of the Afghans. To cut a long story short, one man of the whole number, Dr. Brydon, and he half dead with wounds and privation, reached a place of shelter. All the rest perished.

It may be noted here that this same doctor not only remained to see another Afghan war revenge these losses, but took part in the siege of Lucknow in 1857-8. He lived till 187[illegible], and died peacefully in Scotland. Dr Brydon, the well-known veterinary surgeon of this state, is a distant relative of the old doctor.

Ninety five prisoners were afterward saved, thus making only ninety-six survivors of over 16,000 men who had left India two years before and apparently won an easy conquest. The next year General Pollock was intrusted with an army and retrieved the disaster. In 1848, and indeed up to 1855, war frequently occurred between the British and Afghans. In 1856 the Persians went to Herat and tried to take the city. The British promptly sent Outram and Havelock to Persia. They beat the shah's army, and forced him to give up all thoughts of Herat. The Indian mutiny broke out, but the Afghans refused to help the revolt. In this case the influence of Major Lumsden (now Sir Peter Lumsden, who is in Afghanistan, representing British interests) kept the Afghans peaceable and friendly. In 1879 the ameer, discontented with the British, accepted a Russian embassy at Cabul. The British government promptly sent an envoy. He was refused passage. An army followed and after the usual rapid successes the envoy was established in Cabul, from which the Russians had departed. The ameer was dethroned and his son raised to the position. All appeared right, as it had forty years before. Eighty men were left as escort to the envoy, Sir Louis Cavagnari. A revolt broke out. The whole party was murdered. It fell to General Roberts to avenge the murder. He succeeded as did Pollock. The new ameer was removed and the present one substituted. He has been so far friendly to the British. It has been made worth his while. But he is not likely to be trusted too much. The defense of Afghanistan is for the interests of British India, and this controlling motive makes the British the friends of the Afghans, with whom they have fought for over fifty years.

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## THE ORIGIN OF NIAGARA.

### How the Great Cataract and Gorge Were Formed

Buffalo Courier

A reporter to the *Courier* who was at Niagara Falls yesterday was more than ever impressed with the grandeur of Niagara's chasm. He saw long black lines marking off the various formations of the mighty abutments, and could not help wondering at the enormous length of time the watery forces of nature had required to dig out that solid rock and make the dizzy gorge.

The desire to obtain accurate information on the subject directed his steps later to the office of Dr Julius Pohlman, in the Lewis block. Dr Pohlman is one of the most prominent geologists of these parts.

"With great pleasure I will tell you anything I know about Niagara," said he. "In tracing the origin of this river, about whose banks cling such recollections of mystery and tragedy, we must go away back into the pre-glacial times when the bed of the great lakes was occupied by a river and Tonawanda valley contained a lake fifty miles in length and from ten to twenty miles in width, with a possible maximum depth of sixty feet. The northern barrier of the lake was of limestone formation. Being about fifty feet lower than the southern one, the overflow of water was toward the Ontario valley. The outlet found its way into the present channel of Niagara river somewhere near the upper rapids of the river above the falls.

"From here the waters met no obstacle, and in their flow predetermined the river gorge between the falls and the whirlpool, and continued in a straight course north through the side of the whirlpool and the [illegible] through the valley of St David's in Canada and onward through the Ontario valley. I have made careful searches, and find this track of the river from the whirlpool through Canada. By and by the Tonawanda lake began to subside and finally was reduced to a river with a wide low valley on each side. The course of the river in making its way out of the valley of the ancient lake changed. It flowed into the channel of the present Niagara, where the present Tonawanda river enters now. It curved around the southern margin of Grand island, which formed a shallow part of the northern margin of the lake, and had its own peninsula in the course of time, and then flowed north into the original channel of the outlet, thus determining the two branches of the present river. The branch of the Niagara river which separates Grand Island from the mainland is of quite modern origin, as testified to by soundings. Well, the erosion across the thin bed of Niagara limestone naturally cut one or the other parts of the outlet deeper than the rest, and confining the smaller channels gave birth to a number of larger and smaller islands known at present as Goat, Bath, Luna, the Sisters and so forth.

"The branches of the river joined again into one stream as they approached the heavy Niagara limestone at about the site of the new suspension or foot bridge, and rushed north for about three quarters of a mile, where they fell over a precipice of about 100 feet. Goat Island extended northerly in a triangular prolongation with its apex somewhere abreast of the northern end of the present American fall. Below this fall of 100 feet that I have spoken of the river descended in rapids over shale until it encountered the Clinton limestone near the railway suspension bridge, where it took another leap. From here a short rapid carried it to the entrance of the whirlpool, where another fall was caused by quartzose sandstone of the Medina group. Thence there was a rapid current to Ontario basin. The volume of water then was exceedingly small as compared with the estimated 20,000,000 cubic feet of the present. Now, at the time of the glacial period the movement of the ice sheet was in a northeastly direction. The channel of the great river which I remarked about in the beginning, was excavated deeply and the valley of the great lakes was formed. When the Arctic climate again changed into a temperate one, the ice sheet retreated northwest, and in its melting spread over the land all the ground up material as well as the rocks which had been caught up and carried under, and the valleys of the St. David's, Tonawanda and others were more or less completely filled up with drift. The channel of the old Tonawanda river from the whirlpool was also included in the filling process. After long ages the ice disappeared and the bed it had occupied became the seat of the chain of great lakes. At this time lakes Erie and Ontario formed two large bodies of water, and were at the same level—that is, their surfaces were even with Lewiston Heights. The waters in the lakes began to subside, and a mud flat appeared between them, extending from Buffalo to Lewiston. An outlet from Lake Erie was formed through this flat, and we have the present Niagara river."

"I have always been taught that Niagara falls were originally at Lewiston and wore their way back," said the reporter.

"That is the popular theory, but it is erroneous. In that case we must suppose that Lake Ontario was lower primarily than Lake Erie. It was not. I have found traces of the beach which its surface touched up on the mountain side. Both lakes subsided together, and Niagara river wore out its present channel in flowing from one lake to another. Of course you understand it has required ages, thousands of years, to accomplish this work."

"Why didn't the river follow the old channel through St David's valley?"

"Because the valley was half filled up, and there was a shallow valley from the whirlpool to Lewiston. The erosion was very rapid. It was the line of the least resistance. Hence the bend of the river at right angles at the whirlpool is accounted for. As the excavation of the lower gorge was progressing the falls of the pre-glacial river came again into action. The two lower falls became rapids and the upper fall began to recede in horseshoe form. The retrocession brought it to apex of Goat Island opposite Prospect park, when the cataract divided and formed the American and Horseshoe falls. The northern margin of Goat island was quickly undermined and destroyed by the continued action of the waters, and was compelled to recede with the Canadian fall."

"Have the falls retreated recently, and if so, how far?"

"We have few measurements, and it is a great pity. By comparing a survey made by Professor Hall in 1847 with one in 18[illegible], we find that the Horseshoe fall has retreated [illegible] feet in thirty-four years."

### The Water New York Drinks

New York, April 17.—The investigation of the sources of our Croton water supply before the aqueduct commission yesterday, shows that New York drinks the drainage of 402 barns and barnyards, in which are kept 9188 cows, 1324 horses and 1530 pigs, also thirty saw and grist mills, nineteen blacksmith shops, five cemeteries, four slaughter houses and 1879 houses with their privy vaults and the general uncleanliness of a rural population numbering 20,000 emptied into Croton river and its tributaries. During the spring freshets the rivers overflow their banks from four to fifteen feet, and all vaults within that range are overflowed and washed out. Within the past six months an analysis of Croton water made by the chemist to the board of health, shows a marked increase of substances indicating previous contamination.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE stands unrivalled for its speedy healing and soothing qualities.

**Worthless Imitations.**
Beware of worthless imitations, and always ask for the best, Henley's Celery Beef and Iron.

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## GREAT GAMES OF CHESS.

### A Caliph who Played While the Enemy Attacked His City—The Chinese Chess Board—A Civil War Caused by Chess

In the history of the Saracens, it is said that when Al Amin, the Caliph of Bagdad, was besieged in his city by his hereditary enemy, Al Mamun, he was engaged in a game of chess with his freedman and attendant, Kuthan. The enemy was advancing in tremendous force upon the city gates. Terror-stricken, the courtiers rushed in to warn the Caliph of his danger, but he would pay no attention to them. "Let me alone," he said. "I see a checkmate against Kuthan." The ruler was so devoted to chess that he had his kingdom searched for all the good players, and had them brought to his palace, where, whatever their rank, he made them friends and heaped gifts upon them. Among these was the slave Kuthan, who became the caliph's favorite antagonist in the game. The case of Al Amin furnishes a by no means singular instance of the absorption of interest possible in this fascinating game. King John was at chess when the deputation from Rouen came to tell him that Philip Augustus had besieged that city, but he refused to give them an audience until the game was done. Charles I was engaged in playing chess when the news was brought to him that the Scots were going to sell him into the hands of the English, and manifested no interest whatever in the intelligence until his game was finished. So, too, John Frederic, elector of Saxony, when imprisoned in 1547, was beguiling the time by playing chess with a fellow captive at the moment when a messenger came to tell him that the emperor had sentenced him to be beheaded before Wittenberg. He betrayed no agitation at the news, but proceeded with the game, and expressed the heartiest satisfaction at the close over the fact that he had beaten his opponents.

The Hindoos say that chess was the invention of an astronomer who flourished several thousand years ago, and who was possessed of supernatural knowledge and acuteness. The Greeks claim that it was the intention of Palamedes to beguile the tedium of the siege of Troy. The Arab legend is that it was devised for the instruction of a young despot by his tutor, a learned Brahmin, to teach the youth how a king was dependent upon his subjects for his safety. Oriental chess is of two kinds, Chinese and Indian chess. The Chinese game is played generally in eastern Asia, but in India and the adjacent islands, and with some slight modifications all over the civilized world Indian chess is played. The bishop is the elephant in India, the castle the boat and the queen the minister. Otherwise the pieces are identical with those as known to us. There is a chess school in India with its salaried professors, and success in the game is held in very high regard. Moheshchutuck, it was said, could play a fabulous number of games when lying on the ground with his eyes closed. The complications of the game called the Indian problem is known all over the Occident as among the most difficult ever devised. The Chinese chess board has sixty-four squares and a broad strip called the river across the middle. The castle is known to them as the war charriot, the bishop as an elephant, the knight as the horse, and for king and queen they have a general and two officers. Cannon, the latter being able to move over the [illegible]. They have but five soldiers or pawns and two heads of the others. The general, cannon and charriot can not pass the river. The Persians call chess Timour's game because of the favor in which it was held by Tamerlane, the great Tartar ruler who lived in the fifteenth century. This king found the game so easy that he introduced additional men and moves to complicate it. This was the origin of what was known as great chess in Persia in contradistinction from little chess, the common game. This is played on a board with 110 squares and fifty-six men.

A Persian emperor is said to have called one of his sons Schahrokh because at the moment he received the intelligence of the infant's birth he was playing chess and had just given check with his rokh (castle) to his adversary's king (schah). Kings and potentates have usually delighted in chess. Charlemagne delighted in the game. So did King Canute, or Knute the Dane. Ivan the Terrible, of Russia, died in a fit of apoplexy caused by rage at a checkmate received from a subject. Queen Elizabeth was very fond of chess. So was Napoleon I. He opened his games badly, his biographer assures us, but when warmed up to the game he made some very brilliant moves. At St Helena he played daily, going over on the board the battles that he had fought, and more than once he declared that he ought to have won at Waterloo. Louis XIII, of France, was so fond of chess that he played it in his carriage.

Casimir II, king of Poland, in the twelfth century, prohibited the playing of chess in his dominions. A similar law was enacted by the Turkish caliph Hakim, in the year 1005, punishing with the bastinado all who disregarded it. Louis IX, of France (St. Louis), forbade the playing of chess at court under the penalty of a fine, and Edward IV, of England, had a law enacted strictly prohibiting chess throughout the kingdom. James I detested the game. The Knights Templar abhorred chess, as so did St Bernard, and very many other church dignitaries, but this was probably for the same reason that Montaigne gave, that he hated chess because it fascinated him so.

A civil war in France owes its origin to a game of chess. Regnault, a nephew of Charlemagne, and Berthelot, a knight of the court, fell in quarrel while at the game. Berthelot struck his opponent in his anger, whereupon Regnault lifted the chessboard, which, as the story goes, was of solid gold, and struck him dead. A factional war of several years followed which involved half the kingdom.

The first instance of playing chess blindfolded—the great feat of modern times—is said to have occurred 970 A. D., when a Greek, Joseph Tchelebi, played a game thus in the city of Tripoli. In 1266 Buzecca, an Arab doctor, played three games at once, looking at one board only. He won two of the games and drew the third. Southern Europe had during the sixteenth century three remarkable players. These were Ruy Lopez of Spain, who was chess professor at court and received from King Philip, who doted on the game, a bishopric for his skill; Paolo Boi of Sicily and Leonardo Cutri of Italy.

There is a characteristic story told of Paolo Boi by him, that a stranger once challenged him to a game, and played with such remarkable skill that he was convinced that this was the devil himself. Italy had some remarkable players in the seventeenth century, of whom we may mention Father Saccieri, a priest of Turin, who played at Paris, in 1710, three players without seeing any board. Also Ponziani, Lolli, and Ercole del Rio. The name of Philidor is one of the brilliant ones in the annals of chess. His real name was Francois Andre Danican. He was born in France in 1726, and was a page in the court of Louis XIV, and was educated as a court musician. In 1749, while in England, he published a work on chess which is now one of the classics of chess literature. Philidor could play two and three games without seeing the board and at the same time carry on a lively, gossipy conversation.

About the time of Philidor's death Deschapelles came into notice. He was the son of a gentleman of Louis XVI's court. He learned chess, he said, in four days. Soon after learning he [illegible] the game and did not play it again for fifteen years. Then he walked into the Cafe de la Regence, the headquarters of the chess clubs of Paris, and sitting down opposite M. de la Bourdonnais, then known as a very fine player—they played four games, two of which he won, one he lost, and one was drawn. The next day he played three games with St Amant, another of the kings of chess of the time, and each player won one of the games, while one was drawn. He then entered the field as a champion player, and so wonderful were his successes that he ranked during his lifetime as the first player of Europe. He would never play on even terms with any one, but always insisted on giving odds. He played a number of games with Marshal Blucher, and avenged the French honor on that general to the tune of [illegible] times. In 1821 he went to England to play with Mr. Lewis, then called the best player in the British Isles. They played three games; two were drawn and one was gained by Mr. Lewis, who won [illegible] advantage by making a move which Deschapelles declared was wholly new chess playing. Feeling very sore over this record, after he returned to France, Deschapelles published a challenge to all England, to play with any one they might bring forward, for any sum desired, and give a pawn and two moves. This challenge was not taken up, and, in 1837 Deschapelles again challenged any Englishman to play for a stake of £1,000, with odds of a pawn and two moves as before. This offer was taken by the London chess club, and St Amant came over to arrange preliminaries, but neither side could agree on certain conditions and the match fell through. The two most brilliant chess champions of the century have both belonged to this country, though Paulsen was a Hungarian by birth, coming to the United States while yet a youth. The other was Morphy, whose recent death has recalled the international chess matches of twenty years ago. Early in 1858 Morphy played in New Orleans six games at once, blindfolded, winning five. Then he went to Europe, and in August of the same year at Birmingham, England, played eight games at once blindfolded, and won six, drew one and lost one. He went to Paris, and there performed the same feat, with a result of six of the games won and two drawn. In 1859 he played in the same way games with eight of the most distinguished members of the London chess club and won two of the games and drew the other six. A few days after he met eight members of the St. George chess club, and of the games won five, while the rest were drawn for want of time to complete them. But even this remarkable feat was distanced in 1861 by Paulsen, who in London played, blindfold, ten games at once with ten different players. He sat at his match in the same place for twelve consecutive hours—neither rose, nor ate, nor smoked during the entire time, nor drank anything but a little lemonade. He won two of the games, lost three, and drew five.

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## VERIFY YOUR QUOTATIONS

### Serious Blunders Made by Prominent Literary Men

Providence Journal

The late Dean Stanley, when he visited this country, a few years before his death, delivered several pertinent and very sensible addresses. In one of these, pronounced in New York before the students of a theological school in that city, he advised the young men, among other things, to verify their quotations. The counsel was certainly very good, and the necessity of such verification is laid upon all public speakers and writers.

For there is hardly anything so common as are the mistakes in quoting another's language which we find in literature—mistakes that arise from the practice of quoting from memory indulged in by writers not a few. There is, indeed, a question of morality behind this matter, and it has been seriously discussed whether a writer is bound to do more than to give the substance of the sentence which he quotes, instead of the exact words. May not a man be too finical and precise? Why should he spend an hour or two in hunting up the quotation that is in his mind, even if he unconsciously change the author's language, without doing violence to the author's thought. The chief danger is the contraction of loose habits of composition. For there is no wish or design to misrepresent or state falsely the opinions which another has expressed. We say nothing here, except in censure, of the practice of the compilers of hymn books, who with malice prepense alter, prune, and oftentimes sadly mutilate the religious poetry that comes beneath their impious hands. The immorality of that kind of work is beyond question.

The remark which Steele made in reference, as is generally supposed, to Lady Elizabeth Hastings, has often been quoted and almost as often quoted incorrectly. Steele wrote "Though her mien carries much more invitation than command, to behold her is an immediate check to loose behavior; to love her was a liberal education." There are two curious misquotations of this bright and famous sentence, which Thackeray declared to be "the finest compliment to a woman that perhaps ever was offered." One is in the essay on Pope contained in James Russell Lowell's "My Study Windows." "Was it not in this age," says Mr Lowell, "that loose Dick Steele paid his wife the finest compliment ever paid to woman, when he said 'that to know her was a liberal education.'" Here are two distinct errors committed by so careful a writer as Mr Lowell. Yet he is not alone in this. Arthur Helps, in his romance of "Realmah," has this sentence: "Steele also did not ill describe, though briefly, the charm of being with a woman whom he greatly admired, when he said 'that to be much with her was in itself a liberal education.'" We are also told that Leigh Hunt once, in quoting the remark, incorrectly ascribed it to Congreve. Here, then, are three distinct writers of high rank who have shown how, in a moment of careless composition, they were led astray by an inaccurate remembrance. They had no desire to misquote their author, and they gave the substance. But they grievously failed in the words themselves, and one of them, at least, in their application.

There are slips of the tongue and slips of the pen to which the best speakers and writers are liable, and we are not, therefore, disposed to be censorious. How often have Milton's "fresh woods and pastures new" been changed to "fresh fields." Wordsworth's "primrose by a river's brim" has been rendered "cowslip on the river's brink," and sometimes "on the fountain's brim." Cowper's "cups that cheer but not inebriate" have been almost always made to appear in the singular number, really destroying the sense of the passage to a great extent. We heard a canon in Yorkminster once begin a sermon in this way: "One of our poets, Cowper, I think, has said that there are 'books in the running brooks, sermons in the stones, and good in everything,'" and nobody in the large congregation appeared to be astonished. We also heard a learned professor at a college commencement dinner speak of "the still vexed Bermoothes," and ascribe the phrase to Milton. "The cynosure of neighboring eyes" is often presented as the cynosure of every eye," and "that last infirmity of noble mind" is generally rendered "the last infirmity of noble minds"—which possibly Milton meant to say. A preacher of our acquaintance who is usually very careful in his references, once, to his own subsequent mortification, attributed the injunction of the Apostle James, "Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only," to St Paul. A common misquotation is the familiar phrase, "He that runs may read." The reference doubtless is to the words of the prophet Habakkuk, "He may run that readeth it." Buffon's phrase, "the style is of the man," is very generally put, "the style is the man," which is something quite different.

But those who quote incorrectly may comfort themselves by thinking that they are in good company. There are, as every careful reader knows, numerous quotations in the new testament from the writers of the Hebrew scripture in the old. They are made almost altogether from the Septuagint versions and not from the original Hebrew, and in a great many cases the quotations are not accurately given. In some cases the new testament writers seem to have had the Greek translation before them; in others possibly a version in the Aramaic tongue. But they often doubtless quoted from memory, and could not always recall the precise words. The same thing appears in the quotations which the early Christian fathers made from the gospels and other sacred writings. Absolute exactitude is not always to be found.

Perhaps it may be thought that these are small matters, and we may be told that "little things are great to little men." But everybody knows that an apt and forcible quotation lends grace and dignity to written or spoken composition. The great orators in the British parliament of the last century, and the beginning of the present—Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Canning, Dundas and some others of their associates—scarcely spoke in a prepared address without bringing in some quotation from a classic author, as it was usually done with great effect. A very happy instance is given in the recent speech of Mr Hoar in our senate, on the occasion of the eulogies upon Senator Anthony. The practice is rather dangerous to a neophyte in public speaking, and he may make himself ridiculous and may appear pedantic when he wishes to be peculiarly impressive. The conditions are that the quotations come naturally in the course of one's thought, that it be not lugged in for mere effect, that it fitly apply to the subject discussed, that it be so clear that every hearer shall at once see the point of it, and above all that when used it be accurately rendered. *Dr. [illegible]* adds its advice to the dean's and urges it especially upon its young friends. Verify your quotations.

### Princess Dolgorouki.

The aleery(?) widow aims at becoming the lodestar of intellectual and artistic celebrities. She has taken a roomy mansion of noble aspect in the Rue Las Cases, just under the church of Ste Clotilde. Her garden, when the trees in it are green, affords to the eye a vast continuity of shade, inasmuch as it is surrounded by the grounds of public buildings and aristocratic residences. Her circle embraces a sufficient number of ladies of quality, French and Italian, to give it the air of a little court. Gentlemen preponderate. They treat her as a mistress of imperial pretensions and stand in her drawing room at a respectful distance unless she shows that she wishes them to come nearer. De Lesseps, Renan, Caro, the Houssayes, father and son, Dumas fils, whose wife is related to her through the Narishkines, and eminent members of the Geographical society, of which her brother was a benefactor in 1875, are among her courtiers. The princess is afraid of the Fourth Estate. Maladroit praise might do her as much injury as ill-natured paragraphs about her receptions. Time appears to have brought her well through her great trouble. She is a person who, had she lived a century ago, would have tempted, as they say here, the pencil of Greuze. Her complexion is soft and fair, her figure is round, her manners placid and her gait like that of the duchess of Edinburgh. Her children, of whom she takes the most tender care, grow fast. Although the oldest is only thirteen, he is already a young giant. They are all called Yourievsky, a name held by some Russians to be more illustrious than that of Romanoff. It has in any case only national associations. A brother of the princess was with Skobeleff through Central Asia, and is of an adventurous spirit. The czar took care that his second family should not feel the pinch of poverty. At the establishment of the Rue Las Cases there is an air of the greatest opulence, but there is also much that is suggestive of easy going Russian ways. Literati are not seen to the greatest advantage at a salon where the lady of the house must assume an air of soft reserve. They must posture. At the Princess Mathilde's they are treated *en bon camarade*, which explains why her soirees are so agreeable.

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THE

Interesting Sketch of

The earliest
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comparatively late
the "Floros His
ter, a monk of St. Al
porated verbally in the
of Matthew Paris.
lowing effect: In the
archbishop, in the
through Europe to
places, came to England
the abbot and monks of St.
respect. He asked
the rites and customs of
in turn questioned about
Among other things he
famous Joseph, so much
people, who had been
passion, and still lived
truth of the Christian
of the archbishop's
preter, related in French
knew the man well,
at his own table a short
out on his journey.
he related the man's
Joseph, whose original
was doorkeeper of the
of the crucifixion. When
away to execution he
the back, saying:
quid moraris?" And
sternly, said: "Ego vado,
venium." Thus he had
baptized by the name of
Ananias who baptized St.
reaches the age of 100 he
again returns to the age of
time of the passion. He
in Armenia and adjacent
with bishops and holy
when spoken to, and
gravity, as one who in
second coming of Christ,
salvation on the Savior's
give them, for they know

Such is the earliest
legend. It is here spoken of
talked about among the
yet discovered any count
eratures of the east.
stock of legend was
quent to this account,
1,237, we have repeated
French and Italian
lished in the seventeenth
rative of a Portuguese
year 1484, we have a
legend. It is related
was imprisoned who had
the crucifixion. For the
the keeper of the dungeon
nine doors within which
and travelers saw him.
geon supported on four
naked, his body covered
name Jan Rodhyn.
he stood on his doorstep
Golgotha, and said:
have been too long in
Jesus replied "I will go,
until I return." How he
in the dungeon is not
he maintained a deep
every Good Friday:
not coming?"

In the beginning of the
the legend appears in Germany
er nor Hans Sachs, however
known it. It was in the
that the legend received the
has been taken up by poets
1602 an anonymous work
"A short description of
Ahasuerus, who was personally
crucifixion of Christ."

The substance of this
"Paul von Eitzen, when
berg, went in the winter of
ents at Hamburg. He was
appearance of a man whom he
The man appeared to be
was barefooted and
ing over his shoulders. He
the pulpit, so absorbed in
not seen to move except when
was mentioned, and then he
is, and beat his breast,
had been in the place for
described himself as a
shoemaker, Ahasuerus by
been present at the crucifixion
wandered over many lands
which, it is added with
confirmed by relating
not mentioned by the Evangelists
Having his curiosity
an interview with the stranger
his own mouth his remarks
in Jerusalem at the time
ignorantly regarded as
had shouted with the

Not this man, but Barabbas
the sentence of death
hurried home to tell his
His house was situated
which the procession
on his doorstep with his
the heretic led to death.
the house he leaned for
whereupon the Jew in
to move forward. Jesus
ing him, said, 'I will
shall go.' The Jew
and, driven by some
crowd to the place of
driven by the same impulse
not return home, but
into distant lands. Centuries
lied Jerusalem, but could
place.

What the purpose of God
so long in this miserable
witness to the godless and
not he could only endure
lease.' The writer then
Paul von Eitzen and other
history, and found
formed about all
place since the crucifixion
could not sufficiently marvel
of life, silent manner and
the Jew are then described
seen to smile, but shuddered
any profane remark; never
more than two shillings,
distributed among the poor
country he appeared, he
a native. Many came
him, for he made
burg, and, finally, the
measured and found to be
in thickness, and as hard
history of this extraordinary
only in popularity to the
it is well known, medi
ject, but abandoned it
markable thing is," re
clusion, "that it should
as a literary product, but
part of religious belief
copies of the story are
France, and, in the houses
pictures of the Wandering
Napoleon are found side by

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The Oregonian.
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1885.

## COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

## THE WANDERING JEW.

**An Interesting Sketch of the Origin of the Legend.**

The earliest mention of the legend [illegible] re, so far as known at present, is [illegible] comparatively late date of 1237. [illegible] the "Flores Historiarum" of Roger of [illegible] ver, a monk of St. Albans. His book [illegible] perated verbally in the more extended [illegible] of Matthew Paris. Their account is [illegible] lowing effect: In the year 1228 an [illegible] archbishop, in the course of a [illegible] through Europe to visit the relics [illegible] places, came to England and was [illegible] the abbot and monks of St. Albans [illegible] respect. He asked many questions [illegible] the rites and customs of this country [illegible] in turn questioned about those of his [illegible] Among other things he was asked [illegible] famous Joseph, so much talked of [illegible] people, who had been present at the [illegible] passion and still lived as a witness [illegible] truth of the Christian faith. [illegible] of the archbishop's retinue, acting [illegible] preter related in French that the [illegible] knew the man well, and had entertained [illegible] at his own table a short time before [illegible] out on his journey. Being further [illegible] he related the man's history [illegible] Joseph, whose original name was Car[illegible] was doorkeeper of the Praetor [illegible] of the crucifixion. When Jesus was [illegible] away to execution he struck him [illegible] the back, saying: "Vade, Jesu, [illegible] quid moraris?" And Jesus, looking [illegible] sternly said: "Ego vado, et expectabis [illegible] veniam." Thus he had lived on, and [illegible] baptized by the name of Joseph, by [illegible] Ananias who baptized St. Paul. [illegible] reaches the age of 100 he sickens [illegible] again returns to the age of 30, as he [illegible] time of the passion. He lives for [illegible] in Armenia and adjacent countries [illegible] with bishops and holy men, speaks [illegible] when spoken to, and always with [illegible] gravity, as one who in tears and fear [illegible] second coming of Christ, placing [illegible] salvation on the Savior's prayer, [illegible] give them, for they know not what [illegible]

Such is the earliest mention in literature [illegible] legend. It is here spoken of as a [illegible] talked about among the peoples, but [illegible] yet discovered any counterpart in the [illegible] eratures of the east from which the [illegible] stock of legend was largely [illegible] quent to this account, which was writ[illegible] 1237, we have repeated mention of [illegible] French and Italian literature. In a [illegible] lished in the seventeenth century, [illegible] rative of a Portuguese expedition [illegible] year 1484, we have a striking [illegible] legend. It is related that at Jerusalem [illegible] was imprisoned who had been an eye[illegible] the crucifixion. For the present of a [illegible] the keeper of the dungeon opened [illegible] nine doors within which the man was [illegible] and travelers saw him. His prison [illegible] geon supported on four pillars. [illegible] naked, his body covered with long [illegible] name Jan Rolurn. It was related [illegible] he stood on his doorstep as Jesus [illegible] Golgotha, and said: "Forward, [illegible] have been too long in going this way." [illegible] Jesus replied: "I will go, but you [illegible] until I return." How he came to be [illegible] in the dungeon is not stated, but [illegible] he maintained a deep silence, [illegible] every Good Friday: "Is the man [illegible] not coming?"

In the beginning of the seventeenth [illegible] the legend appears in Germany. [illegible] er nor Hans Sachs, however, seem [illegible] known it. It was in this country [illegible] that the legend received the form [illegible] has been taken up by poets and [illegible] 1602 an anonymous work appeared [illegible] "A short description of a [illegible] Ahasuerus, who was personally present [illegible] crucifixion of Christ."

The substance of this story is [illegible] "Paul von Eitzen, when a student [illegible] berg, went in the winter of 1542 to visit [illegible] ents at Hamburg. He was there [illegible] appearance of a man whom he saw [illegible] The man appeared to be about 50 years [illegible] was barefooted and scantily clad, with [illegible] ing over his shoulders. He stood [illegible] the pulpit, so absorbed in devotion that [illegible] not seen to move except when the name [illegible] was mentioned, and then he bowed, [illegible] and beat his breast. Paul was [illegible] had been in the place for some weeks [illegible] described himself as a native of [illegible] shoemaker, Ahasuerus by name, [illegible] been present at the crucifixion and [illegible] wandered over many lands [illegible] which it is added with charming [illegible] confirmed by relating many incidents [illegible] not mentioned by the Evangelists or [illegible] Having his curiosity excited, the student [illegible] an interview with the stranger, and [illegible] his own mouth his remarkable history [illegible] in Jerusalem at the time of Jesus, [illegible] ignorantly regarded as a heretic [illegible] and shouted with the multitude 'Crucify [illegible] Not this man, but Barabbas,' and when [illegible] the sentence of death was pronounced [illegible] hurried home to tell his household [illegible] His house was situated in the street [illegible] which the procession would pass, and [illegible] and stood with his child in his arms [illegible] the Lord led to death. When Jesus [illegible] the house He leaned for a little on [illegible] whereupon the Jew in angry tones [illegible] him to go forward. Jesus then, firmly [illegible] ing him, said, 'I will stand and rest, [illegible] shalt go.' The Jew then sat down [illegible] and driven by some impulse, [illegible] to witness the place of execution. [illegible] driven by the same impulse, he found [illegible] not return home, but went forth [illegible] into distant lands. Centuries afterward [illegible] Jerusalem but could scarcely recog[illegible] place.

What the purpose of God was in [illegible] so long this miserable life, whether [illegible] witness to the godless and unbelieving [illegible] not be could only endure till God [illegible] lease. The writer then goes on [illegible] Paul von Eitzen and others examined [illegible] history and found him [illegible] formed about all that had [illegible] place since the crucifixion [illegible] collects sufficiently marvel. The [illegible] of life, silent manner and grave [illegible] the Jew are then described. He [illegible] seen to smile but shuddered at the [illegible] any profane remark, never accepted [illegible] more than two shillings, which he [illegible] distributed among the poor and [illegible] country he appeared, he spoke its [illegible] a native. Mary came from various [illegible] him for he made considerable stay [illegible] long and, finally, the soles of his [illegible] measured and found to be two fingers [illegible] in thickness and as hard as horn. [illegible] history of this extraordinary legend [illegible] only in particularly to the Faust legend [illegible] it is well known, meditated a poem on [illegible] ject, but abandoned it for Faust. [illegible] markable thing is," remarks the writer [illegible] clusion, "that it should have not only [illegible] as a literary product, but retained its [illegible] part of religious belief. To the present [illegible] copies of the story are sold by the [illegible] France, and in the houses of the [illegible] pictures of the Wandering Jew and [illegible] Napoleon are found side by side."

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## COMMERCIAL.

[illegible] April [illegible] clear and warmer. [illegible] Meacham and [illegible] eastern section [illegible] receipts include [illegible] 100 bbls bottled beer [illegible] Roslin Castle for Queenstown [illegible] wheat valued at $5,000 [illegible] Guthrie & Co. [illegible] British Monarch [illegible] wheat valued at $4,000, shipped by [illegible] Guthrie & Co. for ship's account.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.—[illegible] 400 sks millstuff [illegible] 250 ctls bran 400 [illegible] 60 bxs [illegible] 300 bxs [illegible] ctls wheat [illegible] hides from the east [illegible] for seven days [illegible] 33,628 ctls wheat [illegible] 2,148 ctls barley [illegible] 2,207 sks potatoes [illegible] butter [illegible] of the above [illegible] were valley produce [illegible] receipts were [illegible] Wool receipts for past week [illegible] from the eastern section [illegible] same week last year [illegible] by leading transportation lines since [illegible] last as compared with a like [illegible] have been:

| | 1884 VALLEY | 1885 EAST'N | 1884-1884 VALLEY | EAST'N |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] ctls | 1,692 550 | 1 8 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] bbls | 167 327 | 171 28 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 122 180 | 37 88 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] ctls | 4 180 | 18,4 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 51 811 | 18 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 31,582 | 10 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 113 716 | 1 861 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 1,123 000 | 1 297 [illegible] | 1 140 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 323 893 | 1 444 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 1 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 34 | 4 014 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 1,412,780 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

WHEAT.—Advices are of better [illegible] showing a sharp advance [illegible] Our own market is difficult [illegible] demand and light business [illegible] reported sales was Walla Walla [illegible] shipper, at $1 27, and it is stated that [illegible] been offered at $1 40 free on board [illegible] are above what would be [illegible] are in no great need to fill [illegible] and sellers are not pushing [illegible] Advices are of [illegible] that seem more likely to [illegible] [illegible] almost.

OATS.—Sales of feed to-day at [illegible] choice. Jobbers are well supplied.

POTATOES.—Some operators have reduced [illegible] prices to [illegible] for Garnet Chile [illegible] Very little is now done in the way of [illegible] shipment.

ONIONS.—Best, jobbing at [illegible] for shipment as few lots [illegible] the standard.

TROPICAL FRUITS.—Supply [illegible] oranges $3 [illegible] bananas $3 [illegible]

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—[illegible] Selling values [illegible] rhubarb [illegible] new potatoes [illegible] cherries [illegible] to best.

EGGS.—Stocks again large with sales at [illegible]

POTATOES.—Weak and lower [illegible] Burbanks [illegible]

HOPS.—Although eastern advices [illegible] demand has shown no [illegible] and brewers have bought supplies all along [illegible] holders. [illegible] New York [illegible] advices quote lower than last week and [illegible] the bulk of the outward [illegible] being to Australia. The last [illegible] the hopes of sellers would indicate that [illegible] settled down to the [illegible] only [illegible] now [illegible] as they formerly [illegible] substitutes is raised [illegible] brewers are using substitutes [illegible] the hop-grower may as well [illegible] raising substitutes. But this [illegible] wrong for the difference between [illegible] and substitutes would hardly pay the [illegible] Brewers have taken little more than [illegible] needs and by their holding back policy have [illegible] prices down. Evidently the time is coming [illegible] the grower will have to supply a demand [illegible] and cannot expect brewers to rush in with [illegible] to buy a year's stock. Brewers and [illegible] will hardly be so anxious [illegible] the markets early [illegible] yet if they ever become possessed [illegible] an idea that prospective supplies are short of [illegible] they are just as likely to resume old methods [illegible] laying in stocks. No doubt present low values [illegible] more due to full production than to the use of [illegible] substitutes and the sooner a grower learns that [illegible] supply and demand is the greatest regulator of [illegible] the better he will be able to sell or hold in [illegible] No doubt if the production last year [illegible] behind probable needs the low range of [illegible] would not be [illegible] As to [illegible] local market there is nothing of interest [illegible] The movement is almost nothing [illegible] stocks here are in strong hands. There [illegible] buyers in the market and quotations are [illegible] at 10c.

WOOL.—Receipts slowly increasing, but far from [illegible] few flocks have been sheared [illegible] will see an early finish of clipping [illegible] lots have gone to San Francisco and some [illegible] baled for eastern shipment. The market [illegible] hardly opened, few operators being on the [illegible] several are at work in the [illegible] Oregon clips are quoted at [illegible] for fair [illegible] and sales have been within [illegible] range. The outlook at the east [illegible] practically unchanged. Until new clips reach [illegible] centers the scale of quotations must be in [illegible] nominal. Manufacturers have [illegible] best grades of old clips offering and paying [illegible] would indicate a fairly steady market. With [illegible] selling pressure develops strong [illegible] value changes for the worse are antici[illegible] The New York Shipping List of the 18th [illegible] Inactivity has continued to be the [illegible] feature of this market, the cautious [illegible] consumers and limited offerings [illegible] trades curtailing the volume of business in [illegible] The bulk of supplies now available are [illegible] the residuums of the current season [illegible] and it is difficult for manufacturers to [illegible] It is next to impossible to keep up [illegible] throughout an entire season [illegible] when it becomes necessary to replace [illegible] stocks buyers find a depreciation [illegible] other markets which are in precisely the [illegible] condition and finally make a selection [illegible] best they can with what is obtainable. [illegible] apply particularly to Texas [illegible] and territory wools, the better grades of [illegible] have all been disposed of and the remaining [illegible] of shorter staple and otherwise [illegible] moves with considerable difficulty [illegible] lower range of prices. Combing wools [illegible] and wanted, but Delaine and other [illegible] dull though nominally steady. From [illegible] learn that the attention of [illegible] large, but holders entertain firm [illegible] is restricted thereby.

The Boston Shipping List of the 4th inst. says: [illegible] transactions are fully up to expectation but [illegible] no improvement in prices and no prospect [illegible] improvement at present. Holders are clos[illegible] old stocks as fast as possible and do not [illegible] the market at the current rates [illegible] to the advent of the new clip. Both [illegible] and manufacturers should move cautiously [illegible] large quantity of wool to come upon the mar[illegible] during the next three months should lead [illegible] hesitate before purchasing [illegible] because a reaction will be sure to follow. It [illegible] there is a better demand for goods but it [illegible] course and are turning out goods only on [illegible] Mills producing desirable goods are fully [illegible] but manufacturers and clothiers are [illegible] only on small margins and any advance in [illegible] could not be sustained. The sales of the [illegible] have been 2,312,250 lbs. domestic and [illegible] foreign.

### The Merchandise Market

General trade has found its new [illegible] the week. Matters have moved along [illegible] the old channels and the shortest sum[illegible] of the week's doings would be to say that a [illegible] had been enjoyed and that prices had [illegible] without particular change. Imports have [illegible] of free proportions and all from domes[illegible] The distribution is marked by no new [illegible] Few articles of merchandise are affected [illegible] political disturbances abroad and [illegible] market does not share the small changes [illegible] other markets. Enough life has been in [illegible] cereal markets to warrant the belief [illegible] products will step up [illegible] for some [illegible] of the temporary gains to be derived from [illegible] demand for cereal products. The local wool [illegible] is assuming shape and selling will soon [illegible] Prices promise no improvement and [illegible] will to hold their own when the general [illegible] movement sets in. Hops have backed [illegible] freight and expense money is hard to [illegible] The Liverpool and London salmon mar[illegible] quieter and recent advances there [illegible] lend important strength here when [illegible] have been made, because of small [illegible] from English buyers and confident [illegible] canners. The [illegible]

The salmon season [illegible] about [illegible] more boats were out yesterday than any day since the 1st and by the 5th it is expected the [illegible] the river will be running. [illegible] and it is not plain just [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] following summary of last week's San Fran[illegible]

[illegible] China report [illegible] New York [illegible] wharf [illegible] Salvador [illegible] and Guatemala Sugar [illegible] for white [illegible] grades. Spices firm [illegible] pepper are out [illegible]

[illegible] under light demand [illegible] bran. The price of [illegible] reduced [illegible] by the local factory [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] For the majority of [illegible] appear unwilling to contract at [illegible] dozen for [illegible] Little disposition is [illegible] at present. The run of fish on [illegible] river has [illegible] very small. On the Sacramento the run [illegible]

[illegible] in the market [illegible] could be [illegible] with the usual distributive demand [illegible]

[illegible] to $1 [illegible] higher and [illegible] steadily and [illegible] business has strengthened [illegible] from the mill reduced $1 per ton [illegible] with a [illegible] prospect [illegible] eastern markets [illegible] high and [illegible]

#### THE LOCAL MARKET

BEANS.—Market [illegible] with [illegible] pink [illegible] butter [illegible] small white [illegible]

BREAD, ETC.—Quot[illegible] ship [illegible] crackers [illegible]

COAL OIL.—Arrivals light, [illegible] brands.

COFFEE.—Locally [illegible] with [illegible] Salvador and Costa Rica [illegible] Java [illegible]

CANNED GOODS.—New [illegible] tomatoes [illegible] gallons [illegible] peaches $1 06@1 [illegible] table peaches [illegible] assorted pie fruits [illegible] gallons $4 [illegible]

PICKLES.—Kegs $1 00@1 [illegible]

RICE.—Steady with [illegible]

SALT.—Fine hands [illegible] steady at $18 [illegible] for the Liver[illegible] butter and [illegible] 10 50.

SUGARS.—Quiet and steady [illegible] quote [illegible] Extra C [illegible] Golden C [illegible] cube crushed and fine crushed and powdered [illegible] granulated [illegible]

CHEESE.—[illegible] selling at [illegible]

FAUSTIC.—[illegible] steady at [illegible]

#### THE MEAT MARKET

[illegible] are [illegible] steady [illegible] for whole carcasses [illegible]

BEEF.—Supplies quite free and market only steady at [illegible] gross for best condition [illegible]

MUTTON.—Offerings large [illegible] which [illegible] does not come up to the standard. Best quoted at gross.

LAMBS.—Few coming in and bringing [illegible]

VEAL.—More plentiful and lower [illegible] quoted [illegible]

HOGS.—Live [illegible] for dressed [illegible] smaller [illegible] quoted [illegible]

#### Markets by Telegraph.

##### CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, April 22.—Wheat ruled unsettled and [illegible] closed higher. Cash 88¼c; May 89[illegible]c.

##### SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Weather thick and calm.

Receipts—Wheat 84,000 ctls; flour 16,000 ¼ sks; potatoes 50 sks; barley 88 sks.

Freights—The market is very firm. It is reported that two iron vessels were fixed this forenoon at 34s 6d tons to Cork for orders from United Kingdom. The Br ship British Duke from 14 [illegible] will load on owners' account.

Wheat—For spot the market is very strong under good shipping demand and an advance in futures at the produce exchange. No 1 shipping $1 45 @1 47½ bid; some small lots have been sold at $1 [illegible]0; 1000 tons of Walla Walla is reported sold at $1 40 from warehouse, the buyer paying all charges. This is equal to $1 47½. At the produce exchange trading is not so active. A small business only this afternoon but prices have advanced. No 1 white, buyer season $1 51@1 52½; buyer, 1885 [illegible] firm; sold at $1 66½@1 68.

Afternoon session—Wheat easier; buyer the season $1 49½@1 50¼; buyer, 1885 $1 65½@1 6[illegible]. Barley Spot firmer and higher. No 1 feed $1 0[illegible] @1 08¼; futures active and higher. No 1 feed buyer season, $1 09@1 09½. Potatoes Old dull and weak; new in good demand and prices higher. Oats—Demand fair but values unchanged. Other lines unchanged.

##### MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK, April 22.—Silver bullion 1 00 fine per fine ounce 10 [illegible]

Sterling exchange, prime banks long $4 8[illegible]; short $4 89.

Good commercial from 1 to 2c lower; documentary [illegible] lower.

U. S. bonds 4s $1 2[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days $4 8[illegible]; documentary $4 84@4 84½. Transfers 2[illegible].

Good commercial, from 1 to ¼c lower, documentary 2 to 1¼c lower.

U. S. Bonds 3s, 10 [illegible] 4½s 1[illegible]

LONDON, April 22.—Consols [illegible] 12 M, [illegible] 99[illegible] account [illegible] money

4 P. M.—Consols 95¼ money.

Silver bullion English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce 4[illegible]5-16

##### BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, April 22.—Floating cargoes strong. Cargoes on passage excited. Buyers and sellers apart, tending up.

Mark Lane firmer, held higher.

[illegible] winter off coast [illegible] prompt ship [illegible]

California off coast [illegible]

No [illegible] spring off coast [illegible]

English country markets firm

Imports into United Kingdom past week: Wheat [illegible] to [illegible] flour [illegible]

LONDON, April 22, 4 P. M.—Cargoes on passage and for shipment: Quiet.

##### LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Spot wheat and maize strong.

California per cental 7s 8d; red winter per cental 7s [illegible]d; spring per cental 7s [illegible]d.

##### PARIS MARKETS

PARIS, April 22.—Spot wheat and flour, turn [illegible]

French country markets firm.

##### NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—CLOSED

NEW YORK, April 22.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pacific Mail | [illegible] | Lake Shore | 69½ |
| Western Union | 63¾ | N. Y. Central | 85⅞ |
| Northwestern | [illegible] | N. P. Preferred | 39 |

##### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

DOMESTIC

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Arrived Str Colo[illegible] Str Grand [illegible] Sailed—Ship Memnon, Seattle.

TACOMA, April 22.—Arrived Ship Spartan.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 22.—Arrived Bark Atalanta, San Francisco.

CAPE HANCOCK, April 22.—Br bk Roslin Castle for Queenstown passed out at [illegible] 30 A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, April [illegible] Arrived Collier San Pedro Tacoma; bkt North Bend, Grays Harbor. Sailed Br bk Royal Tar, Sydney; Am ship Cov[illegible] Liverpool.

PORT TOWNSEND, April [illegible] Arrived Steamship Idaho Sitka, etc.

TACOMA, April 22.—Sailed Bk Aureola San Francisco.

CAPE HANCOCK, April [illegible] Passed out 7 30 A. M., Br bk Roslin Castle, Queenstown 4 P. M. Fair moderate weather, hazy, wind west 7; schr Kate and Ann arrived in [illegible] P. M.

ASTORIA, April 22.—[illegible] Left up str Alice [illegible] P. M. Arrived down str Wide West [illegible] P. M. Nothing moving, weather clear, wind west.

FOREIGN

ALTA.—Sailed March [illegible] schr [illegible] Port Townsend.

Is this the reason why the new democratic commissioner of pensions wanted to put Miss Sweet out of her place? General Sweet, her father, was the man, it seems, who foiled the attempt of Jacob Thompson and a lot of other traitors to rescue the prisoners at Camp Douglas in 1864. Was not the lowering of the Stars and Stripes honor enough for Thompson? Or was it thought necessary that Miss Sweet should also be offered up as a sacrifice to his memory?—Chicago Tribune.

## ASSOCIATED PRESS MARKETS.

### NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, April 22.—[illegible]

[illegible]

### MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK, April [illegible] Money easy [illegible]

BONDS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3s | 10[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4½s | 1[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

STOCKS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American [illegible] | [illegible] | Northwestern | [illegible] |
| Canada Pacific | [illegible] | N. Y. Central | [illegible] |
| Canada Southern | [illegible] | Oregon Navigation | [illegible] |
| Central Pacific | [illegible] | Oregon Transcontinental | [illegible] |
| Burlington | [illegible] | Or. Imp. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Pacific Mail | [illegible] |
| D. & R. G. | [illegible] | Panama | [illegible] |
| Erie | [illegible] | Rock Island | [illegible] |
| Kansas & Texas | [illegible] | St. Paul | [illegible] |
| Lake Shore | [illegible] | Texas Pacific | [illegible] |
| Louisville & Nash | [illegible] | Union Pacific | [illegible] |
| Mich. Central | [illegible] | United States | [illegible] |
| Northern Pacific | [illegible] | Fargo | 10[illegible] |
| N. P. preferred | [illegible] | Western Union | [illegible] |

### MINING STOCKS

NEW YORK, April [illegible] [illegible] Horn Silver [illegible] California and Virginia [illegible]

### CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO, April 22.—Wheat closed [illegible] April 88¼; May 89[illegible]; June [illegible] Corn irregular [illegible] April 44¼; May 48¼; June [illegible] Oats higher [illegible] May [illegible] June [illegible] July [illegible] Rye firm [illegible] Barley [illegible]

Pork higher $11 80 May [illegible] Lard steady [illegible] May. Boxed meats firm [illegible] short ribs [illegible]

Whisky [illegible]

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, April 22.—Cattle [illegible] Hogs [illegible] light [illegible] Sheep [illegible]

### LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, April [illegible] Wheat strong [illegible] Western [illegible]

### MISCELLANEOUS

NEW YORK, April [illegible] Wool Steady demand [illegible] Hops [illegible] Coffee [illegible]

## MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 1 00 | Martin White | [illegible] |
| Alta | [illegible] | Mexican | [illegible] |
| Belcher | [illegible] | Mono | 1 40 |
| Best & Belcher | [illegible] | Ophir | [illegible] |
| Bodie Con | [illegible] | Potosi | [illegible] |
| Bulwer | [illegible] | Savage | [illegible] |
| Chollar | 1 [illegible] | Sierra Nevada | [illegible] |
| Con Cal & Virginia | [illegible] | Union | [illegible] |
| Crown Point | 1 40 | Utah | 1 00 |
| Gould & Curry | 1 40 | Yellow Jacket | [illegible] |
| Hale & Norcross | 4 50 | | |

## THE HOTELS.

### ST. CHARLES

[illegible]

### OCCIDENTAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| F Mitchell S F | C Sanders Astoria |
| C C Greenwood S F | [illegible] Smith S F |
| W I Dixon do | [illegible] Williamson Hillsboro |
| H O Mitchell Walkins | W Davis Walkins N Y |
| C H Kaiser S F | R [illegible] Pendleton |
| D C [illegible] Portland | J Snyder S F |
| [illegible] Vancouver | [illegible] Stout Seaview |
| C A Miller Colfax | [illegible] |
| C S Carothers Astoria | W McKay [illegible] |
| W F [illegible] Sprague | J B Emery Astoria |
| J Wismer Bethany | S V [illegible] Forest Grove |
| A J Smith Forest Grove | |

### HOLTON HOUSE

| | |
|---|---|
| W I [illegible] St Bend | A Stablens S F |
| C M Sterling Dalles | Miss E Urquhart Napa |
| S W Spears wf & dtr [illegible] Stockton Cal | [illegible] |
| C C Greenwood S F | J B Metcalfe Seattle |
| A Gruhn S F | W Johnson Astoria |
| M Crawford & wf Dayton | J J Taylor do |
| Miss Walter & sis Monmouth | [illegible] Strasser & wf Hillsboro |
| W Jackson Jacksonville | Mrs J G Kline Corvallis |
| J Hanley do | Miss P Kline do |
| G T Loomis Chehalis | J Russell Michigan |
| J M Osburn Corvallis | I S Johnston W T |
| J C Gordon Lebanon | C W Prindle Chehalis |
| T W [illegible] Marion | V Cook Clifton |
| | [illegible] Lebanon |

### INTERNATIONAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Hoffman Hillsboro | M J Sheehan San Fran |
| Jas Hopkins do | T Lynch do |
| M McCully do | A S Spots do |
| M D Sinclair Tuscon | W A Good do |
| A L Smith Healdsburg | J R Palmer do |
| F S Chapman Taylorvle | J Monnani do |
| Wm L Storey Santa Rosa | C Monnop do |
| F A Harbor do | J J O Connor do |
| Mrs F A Harbor do | A J Johnson do |
| T C Bell Sheldon Iowa | J C Miller do |
| Geo A Ulft Minneapolis | P Phoeman do |
| H B Becket Sherbrook | J W Phillips Santa Cruz |
| W J Becket do | J J [illegible] Tacoma |
| F Bontnell Snohomish | Mrs J T Eaton do |
| A Hobbs Linn county | Miss Alice Eaton do |
| J Record do | John Eaton do |
| Mrs Record do | Mrs J Wiley do |
| Mary Record do | A Murphy do |
| I Record do | Jas A Smalley Astoria |
| F M Bradford Dallas | W A Lewis Viroqua |
| Jas Wright St Paul | C A Sovereign do |
| Sarah Wright do | H F Hollenbeck Red Bluff |
| M S Loy Victoria | R Crawford Pendleton |
| John Stewart Baltimore | Michael Holly do |
| Judson Dechont Helena | H Ollenbach Grand Isl |
| A Basinger Newton | Mrs H Ollenbach do |
| J Graham Chicago | Joseph Ollenbach do |
| Mrs J Graham do | Chas I Ollenbach do |
| Miss Sarah Graham Chi | C Tillinger Rochester |
| Robert Graham do | Mrs C Tallinger do |
| H Rothyon do | Peter Bennetson Sweden |
| Mrs H Rothyon do | Andrew Carlord do |
| John B Solomer Missouri | Fred Heathcop England |
| Mrs J B Solomer do | Frank Taylor do |
| A E Anderson Astoria | Mrs S E Brown Latimer |
| J Wilcox Wash T | Ellis R Erklow do |
| J W Miller do | C M Thomson do |
| W J [illegible] Tacoma | |

### QUIMBY

| | |
|---|---|
| A W Ely Tacoma | J R Keminski city |
| Oscar Byars San Fran | Mrs P L Gregory, Minneapolis |
| Mrs J F Knowlton Sacramento | Miss May Ford S F |
| Mrs J W Matich St Jose | C B Ralston, Indiana |
| Mrs D B Rush, San Jose | B P Reynolds, Portland |
| Mrs K A Miller S F | W R Elliott, Eugene City |
| J H Straut The Dalles | J Cohen Astoria |
| W H Stine Walla Walla | W S Hudson and wife Forest Grove |
| Sarah Stine do | P M Dennis, The Dalles |
| Mrs G Starrett & dtr, do | A G Johnson do |
| Jas Boyd Pembroke Ont | Miss L Gilleland, Kansas |
| J I Davidson Ogden | Miss A Gilleland do |
| J Rosine St Louis | H Edgar wf & [illegible] do |
| G Clark Baltimore | Mrs G W Hayes Sprague |
| John Clark do | M A Miller San Fran |
| David Clark do | J N Gilbert St Paul |
| Angelo Carbugro do | W H Finney do |
| S Lassovic do | H Strasey, Sprague |
| A K Miller do | Mrs P Rohne McMinnvl |
| A F Atkins St Albans | John Parker Victoria |
| Wm Hardy The Dalles | R Homes do |
| K J Breman, Seattle | Miss F Dowell Jacksonvl |
| T O Brien do | W R Robinson Hamilton |
| W Castmose do | C H Carter Corvallis |
| F A Wood Tacoma | Geo N Fancett do |
| J Thomas The Dalles | C W Shawk Billsmarks |
| B Holgate Tacoma | |
| C S Jenkins Talen | |

### MERCHANT

| | |
|---|---|
| P L Barrett, San Fran | W C Partridge Astoria |
| A R Buck Victoria | P D Tobin Seattle |
| W C Conn Tacoma | C H Lambert Walla Walla |
| M D Robertson W S | Miss Sperrey Stockton |
| M Rower Chicago | G W Sperrey & wf, do |
| R J Day New York | J Burk & dtr, Chicago |
| G Kimball Crown Point | J Williams, Tacoma |
| J T Evanston Cincinnati | F Parker do |
| A Roberts & wf city | T S Wilson The Dalles |
| J Markham, Tacoma | M Crane New York |
| M J Rowen do | T Rope, Carrollton |
| Capt McKinsey city | |

### GILMAN HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss M Olds San Rafael | N Wolf, San Francisco |
| F S Monder Dixon Ill | L I Sharp Carson City |
| Theo Mansfield San Fran | H C Cakwell San Fran |
| A F Sewell do | F W Pettygron Pt Twsnd |
| F P Lonison do | F W Sparling Vancouver |
| F L Higgins, U S army | W O Mohler, St Paul |

General Lawton "didn't think it worth while" to have his political disabilities removed. And the senate didn't think it worth while for him to take the trouble of going to Russia to represent the nation he sought to destroy.—Chicago Tribune.

Ask your stationer for the best indelible ink for marking [illegible] always get Livermore's.

## MILITARY AND PERSONAL

Vancouver Independent.

Captain S. T. Hamilton, second cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, has been granted a month's leave of absence.

Captain Gilbert C. Smith, late depot quartermaster at Vancouver barracks, has been promoted to the rank of major and quartermaster.

Captain Geo. W. Davis, Fourteenth infantry, has been appointed on the staff of Lieutenant-General Sheridan. Captain Davis has not been with the regiment for some time.

Major J. S. Brisbin, Second cavalry, came down from Fort Boise last week, for consultation at headquarters concerning matters in his [illegible] He has returned.

The army people at Fort Coeur d'Alene gave the [illegible] of Imaging with such success a few evenings since that the citizens of Spokane Falls have asked them to perform it in [illegible] that place.

The order has been issued transferring Co. A 2d Inf. Capt. Mills, from Fort Spokane to Fort Townsend, and Company [illegible] of the 14th from Townsend to Vancouver Barracks. The latter are expected to arrive here about the first of May.

The Sidney Telegraph says:

[illegible] recruits are required at present to fill the regiment to its maximum strength.

Col. Mack, inspector general department, of the [illegible] arrived Tuesday and inspected all animals [illegible] property at the post.

Lieut. [illegible] wife was safely delivered of a bouncing boy, weighing eight and a half pounds, April 10th. Mother and child doing well.

Chas. J. Schiller, recently discharged from Co. I, Twenty-first Infantry, has enlisted for B troop, Second cavalry, and joined his company at Fort Keogh, M. T.

### [illegible] Passion for Flags

The military desire for flags in China has developed into a passion. Every fortress, intrenched position, camp, city gate or [illegible] headquarters has from one to [illegible] of one bright, solid color [illegible] in stripes, the colors red, white and blue being preferred. Were but three stripes used the resemblance to the French tricolor would be [illegible] exact, but as they commonly use five or six the similarity of color becomes a mere suggestion. When blue is not obtainable, black and rarely yellow, takes its place. At the camp of the Tso Tsung-tang regiment, on a pleasant knoll just outside the walls of Kung-chung [illegible] more than 100 large flags were displayed, ranged with the precision of the rows in a [illegible] there being one for nearly every white canvas tent, in which the soldiers were comfortably installed. The material used is Manchester cotton, bought white and colored by the Chinese. As each is about the size of a common bed blanket, and several thousands must be required for the 10,000 troops stationed in and about Hollow and Kung-chow, the quantity needed is immense, and the merchants who deal in the goods were prepared accordingly. There is no doubt that the number is often unreasonably increased by the mandarins commanding the troops, that they may have the squeeze or difference in price, since they purchase at a fair rate and charge the government double.—Hong Kong Letter.

RED STAR
TRADE MARK
COUGH CURE
A PERFECT SAFE, SURE CURE

[illegible]

## IMPOTENT MEN

Prof. Jean Civiale.

Be they Young or Old [illegible] Lost those attributes of PERFECT Manhood MAY REGAIN QUICKLY PERFECT SEXUAL POWER!!! AND Procreative Ability, BY THE USE OF

### THE CIVIALE REMEDIES.

They cure every trace of DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHŒA, VARICOCELE and every form of Seminal Loss and weakness whether due to Youthful Folly, [illegible] Natural Failure. This treatment originated by PROF. CIVIALE, adopted in every HOSPITAL in FRANCE and unqualifiedly endorsed by the Medical Profession [illegible] EASILY APPLIED, PAINLESS, QUICK and above all LASTING IN ITS RESULTS.

FREE TO ALL. Upon receipt of 6 cents in postage stamps, we will send free to any earnest inquirer our splendid illustrated 64 page medical work, giving symptoms of different stages of Sexual Disease, description of this treatment, prices, testimonials and newspaper endorsements, &c. &c. [illegible] also agents for the new and certain [illegible] Self Adjusting and Glove Fitting [illegible] Compressor for the [illegible] and radical cure without surgery of

VARICOCELE

Consultation with full MEDICAL STAFF, FREE.
CIVIALE REMEDIAL AGENCY, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.

### A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM or Magical Beautifier

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.

Removes Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Rash & Skin Diseases, and every Blemish on Beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton, (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. Mme. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond st. N. Y. For sale by all druggists [illegible] $1000 reward for arrest and proof of any [illegible]

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

## SCROFULA.

A girl in my employ has been cured of constitutional scrofula by the use of Swift's Specific.

J. O. McDANIEL, Allatoona, Ga.

(This gentleman is father of the Governor of Ga.

Vanderbilt's millions could not buy for me what Swift's Specific has done for me. It cured me of scrofula of 15 years standing.

MRS. ELIZABETH BAKER, Acworth, Ga.

TETTER.—After suffering with Tetter for eleven years, and having all sorts of treatment, I was relieved entirely by Swift's Specific.

J. H. IKE, Dawson, Ga.

SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE.—I was brought to death's door by a combination of eczema and erysipelas, from which I had suffered for three years. Was treated by several physicians with iodide potassium which seemed to feed the disease. I have been cured sound and well by the use of Swift's Specific.

MRS. SARAH E. TURNER, Humboldt, Tenn.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 159 W. Twenty-third street, New York.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Agents, Portland, Oregon.

VIGOR For Men. Quick, sure, safe. Book free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton St., New York.

## BANKS

—THE—

### Metropolitan Savings Bank

Advance the Rates of Interest on Deposits as follows

On 3 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 6 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 7 per cent.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, Dec. 18, 1884.

C. F. HOYSOL, Cashier

NO RISK

### PORTLAND MORTGAGES,

[illegible]

NEGOTIATED FOR LENDERS

CORRESPONDENCE [illegible]

WILLIAM REID, President

### OREGON AND WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank

51 First street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits,

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 "
Nine months 5½ "
One Year 6 "

LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,357,603 in 10½ Years

### Willamette Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

ACCOUNTS [illegible]

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Directors:

President James Steel; Vice President, W. C. Johnson; Cashier, J. A. Marquam [illegible] C. H. Hoyt, J. F. Watson, S. D. [illegible] R. K. Gil[illegible] Strowbridge, [illegible] Fleischner.

THE

### PORTLAND NATIONAL BANK

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible]

### Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

### First National Bank

OF PORTLAND

| | |
|---|---|
| President | HENRY FAILING |
| Vice President | H. W. CORBETT |
| Cashier | G. E. WITHINGTON |

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT AND SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort on the Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

### London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED

Capital and Reserve. $2 300 000

Head Office 22 Old Broad st. London

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills and issues commercial and travelers credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch 48 First St

W. MACKINTOSH, Manager

### Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

Paid up Capital and Reserve $2 000 000

Head Office 28 Cornhill London

Branches Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate.

FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. P. THOMPSON, President. | F. DEKUM, Vice Pres't. | R. L. DURHAM, Cashier |

### The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,

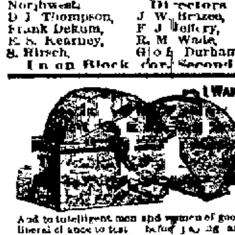
Transacts a general Banking Business. Receives Accounts subject to check and sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.

Directors

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. P. Thompson, | J. W. Brazee, | M. S. Burrell |
| Frank Dekum, | F. J. Jeffery, | W. V. Spencer, |
| E. S. Kearney, | R. M. Wade, | W. K. Smith, |
| S. Hirsch, | Geo. B. Durham, | |

Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

I WANT AGENTS to sell THE MISSOURI STEAM Washer



And to intelligent men and women of good character I afford a liberal chance to test before paying and return at my expense if not satisfactory. [illegible] worthy the name. [illegible]

J. W. [illegible] St. Louis Mo. or Chicago Ill.

—THE MILD POWER CURES.—

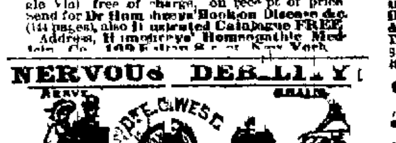
### HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people.

| LIST PRINCIPAL NOS. | CURES | PRICE. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations | .25 |
| 2 | Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic | .25 |
| 3 | Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants | .25 |
| 4 | Diarrhea of Children or Adults | .25 |
| 5 | Dysentery, Griping, Billious Colic, | .25 |
| 6 | Cholera Morbus, Vomiting | .25 |
| 7 | Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, | .25 |
| 8 | Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache | .25 |
| 9 | Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo | .25 |
| 10 | Dyspepsia, Billious Stomach | .25 |
| 11 | Suppressed or Painful Periods | .25 |
| 12 | Whites, too Profuse Periods, | .25 |
| 13 | Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing | .25 |
| 14 | Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions | .25 |
| 15 | Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, | .25 |
| 16 | Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues | .50 |
| 17 | Piles, Blind or Bleeding, | .50 |
| 19 | Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza | .50 |
| 20 | Whooping Cough, violent coughs | .50 |
| 24 | General Debility, Physical Weakness | .50 |
| 27 | Kidney Disease | .50 |
| 28 | Nervous Debility | 1.00 |
| 30 | Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed | .50 |
| 32 | Disease of the Heart, Palpitation | 1.00 |

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

### NERVOUS DEBILITY



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1 00 a box, or six boxes for $5 00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5 00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

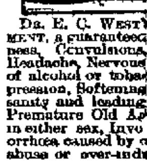
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Long Looked For!

COME AT LAST!

THE PACIFIC INCUBATOR



Hatches Eggs better than a Hen. The Best Machine in the World. Send stamp for Illustrated Circular. GEO. B. BAYLEY, Manufacturer, Box 1300 Oakland, Cal.

### ARTIST'S COMPLETE OUTFIT!

Comprising full assortment Winsor & Newton's Oil Colors, Sable Brushes, Palettes and Knife, Oils, etc., put up in Japanned Tin Box, for $1 50. Address, Shanahan's Art Gallery, 23 Morrison street, Portland, Or.

## INSURANCE.

### THE OREGON Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF PORTLAND, OR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid up | $220 100 00 |
| Cash Assets | 277,673 56 |

| | |
|---|---|
| M. W. FECHHEIMER | President |
| H. W. CORBETT | Vice President |
| EDWARD HALL | Secretary |

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

### Union Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital - - - - $750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON, North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland.

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN and QUEEN Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool

Deposit in Oregon $200 000

Joint Policy Issued by the Four Companies.

CORBITT & MACLEAY

General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Office 64 and 66 Front St. Portland Or.

### F. V. ANDREWS,

General Insurance Agent,

9 FIRST ST.

### Phenix Insurance Company

BROOKLYN N. Y.

### American Steam Boiler Ins. Co.,

NEW YORK

### THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £2 000 000 |
| Reserve fund, (in addition) | £375 000 |
| Deposit in Oregon | £10 000 |

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

## RIVER STEAMERS.

### Steamer Manzanillo

Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and wayside landings, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

PEOPLE'S FREIGHTING CO.,

[illegible]

A. S. FOSTER, Sec'y and Treas.

### Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. LURLINE OR VANCOUVER,

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage, apply on board at foot of Alder street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

### Portland and LaCamas Route.

On and after April 15 the STEAMER TRAVELLER will [illegible] Monday [illegible] for [illegible] LaCamas for Portland [illegible] A. M. [illegible] Vancouver either way. Fishers and [illegible] landings. For freight or passage apply [illegible] W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

### For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M., via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carrolton, Rainier, Cedar Landing, Monticello, Freeport and way points. From Freeport Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

### For Astoria—Fast Line.

The New Steamer TELEPHONE, specially built for carrying passengers and fast freight, will leave Portland [illegible] Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A. M., arriving at Astoria 11 30 A. M.

On Sunday at 9 A. M., arriving at Astoria at 3 30 P. M.

Returning leaves Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. and arrives at Portland at 1 30 P. M.

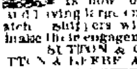
Connections made at Kalama with Trains for the Sound. [illegible] SCOTT, President [illegible] T. Co. [illegible] SEELEY, Agent. Telephone No. [illegible]

## SHIPPING

### Sutton & Co's Dispatch Line

From New York.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON DIRECT



The A1 FIRST CLASS CLIPPER SHIP "OLIVE S. SOUTHARD."

WALKER, Master

Is now on berth and rapidly loading and having large engagements, will have prompt dispatch. Shippers will please forward their orders and make their engagements as early as possible.

SUTTON & CO., 82 South st., New York.

SUTTON & BEEBE, Agts. 16 N. Front st., Portland.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARD, MEDIUM & SOFT SEINE TWINE, COTTON ROPE &c. FOR HARDWARE & GROCERY TRADE

FISHERMEN. COTTON NETTING, SEINES, POUNDS, GILL NETTING, CORKS, LEADS, MANILLA ROPE &c.

TARRED WARPS & PLAIDS ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE. DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. SEND FOR ESTIMATE.

BALTIMORE TWINE & NET CO. PRICE LIST FREE.

WM. J. HOOPER & SON, BALTIMORE, MD.

Send for Price List, naming your County and State. Mention this paper.

### VIGOROUS HEALTH FOR MEN

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille

A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, PHYSICAL DECAY, in Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR OVER SIX YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

Free TRIAL PACKAGE.

TREATMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| One Month, | $3.00 |
| Two Months, | 5 00 |
| Three Months, | 7 00 |

NERVOUS DEBILITY ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or overbrain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS 306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

T. H. SAMFIELD'S
REJUVENATOR

THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY and NERVE TONIC

CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Virile Decline, Involuntary Weakening Drains upon the System, Over-sensitive Conditions, PROSTATITIS, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Eruptions, and all evil effects of youthful follies and excesses. RESTORING VIGOR OF MANHOOD HOWEVER COMPLICATED THE CASE MAY BE. A PERMANENT CURE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Price, $1 50 per bottle, or five bottles for $10. Sent upon receipt of price, or C.O.D., to any address, strictly private, by DR. C. D. SALFIELD, 216 Kearney St., San Francisco, Cal.

Trial Bottle Free sufficient to show its merit, will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating his symptoms and age.

Consultations strictly confidential, by letter or office, FREE.

### RUPTURE

Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective in curing Rupture. 500 cured in '83. Send Stamp for pamphlet.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TRUSS CO. 191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO

### $1,000 REWARD

ELECTRICITY.
MAGNETISM.
DR. HORNE'S
ELECTRO MAGNETIC BELT

[illegible] REBAIT OF WORTHLESS [illegible] Galvanic [illegible] Belts [illegible] IT CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE. [illegible] Back [illegible] Dyspepsia [illegible] Constipation [illegible] Erysipelas, Indigestion [illegible] Piles, Epilepsy, Ague, Diabetes [illegible] Send stamp for pamphlet.

Dr. W. J. HORNE, 191 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

[illegible]

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express [illegible]

## RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

### Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION.

| LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M. | | LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia, Saturday April | 4 | Oregon, Sunday April | 5 |
| State, Thursday " | 9 | Columbia, Friday " | 10 |
| City [illegible], Tuesday | 14 | State, Wednesday | 15 |
| Columbia, Sunday | 19 | Oregon, Monday | 20 |
| State, Friday | 24 | Columbia, Saturday " | 25 |
| Oregon, Wednesday | 29 | State, Thursday " | 30 |
| Columbia, Monday May | 4 | Oregon, Tuesday May | 5 |

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.

Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf Portland, daily at 1.30 P. M.

Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 12 M.

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily connecting at Wallula Junction and Huntington for all points East.

Through Sleeping Cars.—Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul and Council Bluffs.

Emigrant Sleepers are run through to St. Paul and Council Bluffs without change.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

| Leave Portland for | Mo. | Tu. | Wed | Thu | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astoria & Low Columbia | 6 AM | 6 AM | 6 AM | 6 AM | 6 AM | 6 AM |
| Dayton, Or | 7 AM | | 7 AM | | 7 AM | ..... |
| Salem, Corvallis | 6 AM | | | 6 AM | .... | .... |

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE.

Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON, via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

Trains for West Stayton leave Portland at 7.30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Portland at 4 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.

Leave Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 6 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and Westside Divisions, respectively.

General Offices cor. Front and D Sts.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager | JNO. J. BYRNE, G. P. & T. A. |

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

### Northern Pacific Railroad.

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

### THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c)
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

As this is the only line running through emigrant sleepers from Portland.

Leave Portland at 1.30 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul 12.30 P. M., fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION

Train leaves Front and G daily 9.25 A. M., arrive New Tacoma 6 05 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. [illegible] Washington st., Portland.

### OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R. And Connections.

Fare to San Francisco $32, to Sacramento $30

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.

Mail Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 7.30 A. M. | Ashland | 4 15 A. M. |
| Ashland | 5 30 P. M. | Portland | 4.25 P. M. |

Albany Express Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland, | 4.00 P. M. | Lebanon | 9.20 P. M. |
| Lebanon, | 4 45 A. M. | Portland | 10 05 A. M. |

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leaves Ashland Tuesdays and Fridays.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 9.00 A. M. | Corvallis, | 4.30 P. M. |
| Corvallis | 8.30 A. M. | Portland, | 3.20 P. M. |

Express Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 5.00 P. M. | McMinnville | 8.00 P. M. |
| McMinnville | 5 45 A. M. | Portland | 8.30 A. M. |

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. KOEHLER, Manager | E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent. |

### GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

PRIESTLEY COOPER'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, Prostatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses. DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $1.50 a bottle; four times the quantity, $5.00. Sent to any address, confidentially. A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., S. F. Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

### DR. RICE,

For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at

322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

Bet. Third and Fourth,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 2 to 4 P. M.

### Weak Nervous Men

Seeking perfect restoration to health, full manhood and sexual vigor without Stomach Drugging, should send for Treatise on the "Marston Bolus." Young men and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, &c., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Kidneys and Bladder effectually cured. No instruments used. Endorsed by thousands who have been cured. Adopted in Hospitals and by Physicians in Europe & America. Varicocele cured without Surgery. Sealed Treatise free. Address MARSTON REMEDY CO., or Dr. H. TRESKOW, 46 West 14th St., New York.

### WEAKNESS

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

BABY
Best diet for nursing mothers.

Takes no other nourishment. It agrees with him perfectly," writes a mother. Hundreds of similar testimonials, as well as those from reputable physicians throughout the whole U. S. testify to the worth of HORLICK'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS. Requires no cooking. Best food in health or sickness. 40 and 75 cts. By all druggists. Book sent free. HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

[illegible]

PILES. ITCHING PILES.

[illegible] Symptoms [illegible] Moisture, Itching [illegible] by scratching [illegible] if pin-worms existed.

# IGNORING PORTLAND

## Complaints Against the Oregon Short Line of Discrimination.

### THE RAILROAD WANTS IT ALL

Recent Action Effectually Prevents Portland from Competing for Southern Idaho Trade—Cutting Rates into Eastern Oregon.

For the past two months, the wholesale merchants of Portland have been very much dissatisfied with the course of the Oregon Short Line company toward this city. Expressed in plain, homely English, they think the company has acted and is acting the hog. Though the road has been finished to a Portland connection for nearly five months, not a single one of the general traffic officers has ever visited the city and they seem to regard Portland as an obscure station that happened to come in their way.

Portland jobbers have freely given their through business to the Short Line, so that that company now has fully 40 per cent of the freight traffic between the east and this city, and that, too, without having deserved it.

On the 19th of last December an agreement was signed by the Oregon Railway and Navigation, the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line companies, defining what should be common territory between the O. R. & N. and Short Line. It extended on the Short Line from Huntington to Kuna, ninety-two miles east of Huntington, which is the railway shipping point for Boise City. It was agreed between the two lines that rates from the east to points between Kuna and Baker City, should be made by adding to the Portland rates, a reshipped rate of $1 30 per hundred. Under the plan of the reshipped rate, Portland could ship as far east as Kuna, and compete for her share of business as against eastern markets. This reshipped rate was put in force as far as Huntington but the Short Line would not permit it to be in force to Kuna, unless the O. R. & N. Co. shrunk the rate of $1 30 to such an extent as to pay the Short Line full local tariff from Huntington to Kuna. To pay this local tariff would absorb from the O. R. & N. more than 50 per cent of the through rate.

The local tariff on the Short Line is just 50 per cent. higher than the local tariff on the main line of the Union Pacific, and they demand from Huntington to Kuna this highest local tariff. In other words, the Short Line demands for the haul of ninety-two miles, more than half as much as the O. R. & N. asks for the haul of 404 miles. The O. R. & N. have said to Portland merchants and the Short Line people, that they were willing and anxious to put the $1 30 rate in force as per agreement and divide with the Short Line on a mileage basis, but the Short Line folks have not seen fit to act in the matter.

Yesterday a reporter of this paper called upon the heads of several of the largest firms in Front street to get their views of the situation. Said one gentleman who has been in active business since 1851, and never allows himself to be worried unnecessarily: "I am inclined to wait until the traffic officers of the Union Pacific come out. They have promised us a visit in the near future, and I have no doubt they will do the right thing by us. But I am glad THE OREGONIAN proposes to stir matters up. You did the same thing with the Northern Pacific and they soon saw the justice of Portland's demands. We sell as many goods as we care to as far east as Rathdrum. We don't control that trade, but we can compete for a part of it. I think the Short Line, as soon as the matter is placed before them, will permit us to compete for the southern Idaho trade. If they don't, we can then give all our business to the Northern Pacific, who will be glad to handle it. For one, I am willing to wait a little while rather than appear hostile toward the railroad, but they must not ignore us."

The junior partner of a house that is always active in securing new business said: "One of our men is now in the Idaho country, and writes us that there is no doubt the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line are making special rates to Boise City merchants in order to get the long haul from Omaha. But that is not the worst they do. The Short Line, in connection with the Central Pacific, has made special rates from San Francisco to get the long haul, and has thus thrown trade to San Francisco which under ordinary circumstances would come to Portland. This cutting of rates has been carried on to such an extent that the Short Line pays the O. R. & N. local tariff from Huntington to Baker City, a distance of forty-seven miles, thus robbing Portland of trade that she has held for years. The fact is, the Short Line is doing everything it can against Portland, and nothing for Portland. The completion of the line has been a positive injury to this city."

Another jobber said: "All I have to say is that the Union Pacific is acting the d—d hog. The first month the road was opened we gave them a little business, and then a little more, and now we divide equally between the Union and the Northern, on the principle that it is better to have two friends than one friend and one enemy. The through trade of Portland from the east is not worth less than $2,500,000 to the railroads, and the Union Pacific and Short Line are now getting at the rate of a million dollars a year from us. And what do they give us in return? Nothing. They put on a prohibitory rate, which keeps us out of the southern Idaho trade, and then discriminate in favor of Chicago and San Francisco and take away trade that we already had. The managers don't seem to be able to see an inch ahead of their noses. Suppose they lose the long haul on $50,000 worth of business? Isn't our million of through business worth some consideration? They want it all—everything that's in sight. The Northern Pacific has been acting decently towards Portland, and unless the Union Pacific shows a more liberal policy, the Northern will get all of our traffic."

One of the heaviest dealers in agricultural implements had no complaint to offer, because he had never done any business in southern Idaho, and did not expect to extend his trade that way.

"We give the Short Line most of our business now," said he, "because they get goods through with remarkable dispatch. Several times this month we have received car loads of farming machinery from factories in Illinois in nine days—only four days more than passenger time. Indeed, the Short Line has a splendid reputation among merchants all along the street for promptness. I suppose the Northern could do just as well if they tried, but thus far the Short Line has distanced them in time, and that is the principal reason the Short Line has secured so big a share of our business."

Said the head of a grocery house, which had worked up some trade in Boise: "We have been able to get goods to Boise in car load lots. Yesterday we shipped a car load of sugar, and to-day we sent a car load of salt, but we got pretty low rates. However, we could not compete with San Francisco or the east in anything less than car load lots."

One of the largest and most conservative jobbers on the street said:

"Portland is the natural market for a great many merchants in eastern Oregon and southern Idaho, because it is the nearest market. We sell a great many lines of goods as cheap as Chicago or San Francisco, and the trade, everything else being equal, would come here. We are in receipt of letters every day from merchants whom we know, saying they would be glad to send their orders here, if they could without injury to themselves, but they tell us they can get lower freights from the east or San Francisco. All we want is to be on an equal basis with other competing points, and we don't care to reach out beyond Boise City. The time may come soon when Portland can sell goods as far east as the Wood river country, but for the present we will demand to get as far as Kuna on the Short Line. I believe the company will not be so short-sighted as to deprive Portland of trade to which she is rightfully entitled."

### THE OPENING OF MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, April 22.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

I was surprised and pained to notice in this morning's OREGONIAN a statement with regard to west Main street, and my action with regard to it I wish to have corrected.

I hold ground in question as my own personal property, purchased from A. N. King seventeen years ago. It has been in my possession and fenced and cared for by me for all these years, and the city has faithfully collected taxes from it in just that shape ever since. No one has been authorized by me to place upon record any dedication of any street through that ground. That such dedication appeared upon record is true, and that a suit will be necessary to settle the question of how it got there is also true.

The council did take action upon the matter, and at my request referred it back to the judiciary committee so there would be nothing done until after the next meeting of the council towards tearing down fences or cutting down trees or damaging the property, until the legal points of the case would be settled by law.

When the surveyors came up, I was in the grounds at work and they in the street. They told me they had come to survey the street, so as Mr. Chown would be able to grade his lot. I told them Mr. Chown's property did not touch mine by forty-five feet in one way and sixty another, and unless they came for some other purpose they would find a [illegible] monument on the east end of Main street.

There was not a word said about arrest or trespass. Indeed I told them to go on in the pursuance of their duties; that surveying or platting or dedicating the land did not affect my equitable title to the land unless I was a party to it.

The men were not empowered to open the street nor will they be until the courts shall decide the matter equitably. If even I should lose the land I shall not lose its value.

I ask as a favor that the matter be left to the adjudication of the courts. Yours respectfully,

S. J. [illegible]

### ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND TURKEY

Some Points in the Lecture of Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D. D., Last Night.

The announcement of a lecture by Dr. Lindsley on the "Eastern Question" drew to the First Presbyterian church last evening a large and intelligent audience. In view of the critical state of relations between Russia and England the topic is pregnant with interest, and the luminous and forcible manner in which the lecturer treated the subject could not fail of clearing away much of the cloudiness in which it is wrapped. Reviewing with broad and rapid touch the pages of poetry, love and war, the earlier history of the question, which the lecturer declared to be no new one, but old as the struggle between Mohammedanism and Christianity, showing the area of country involved, the fierceness and duration of the struggle which centered around Constantinople, the desire on the part of Russia to possess which constituted the whole eastern question of to-day.

Constantinople, flourishing for a thousand years after the fall of Rome, in whose magnificent libraries and galleries were preserved from the fierce flood of blood and destruction the riches of the literature and art of the east which have been saved from the wreck; Constantinople, the shelter of Christianity for eight hundred years after the fall of Alexandria, preserving, as an ark, amid the storm of war, the riches of past ages for the future, fought for by Saracen and Turk, its fall seemed the death blow of Christianity, but it was but a dispersion of the seed saved so long, for the printing press caught up the manuscripts now cast abroad, and gave to the western world the rich treasure of the east. The fall of Constantinople was the rise of Europe. When the Turk crossed the bridge between Asia and Europe he cut off communication with India. The demand for the fabrics and gems of the east developing navigation, led to the circumnavigation of the globe. Why not allow the Turk to retain Constantinople? Because the Turk is in his native place to-day as he was in the past, unchanged from his fierce, despotic, sensuous nature, utterly without nobility of character. He has never benefited the world nor never will. Why not allow Russia to drive out the unspeakable Turk?

The lecturer reviewed the history of Russia, showed that the policy of this nation of Kossacks, as it has almost become, has been one of steady aggrandizement of territory, and that it would be fatal to the balance of power to allow Russia what she so persistently seeks. He recalled the famous prophecy inscribed on the wall of the church of St. Sophia to "The Lord Jesus Christ, the Conqueror of the World." While the Turk remains all progress is impossible. The Turk must go.

Who will be his successor? It must be a Christian nation, strong in war, a successful colonizer, either a republican or a limited monarchy. Such a nation is Great Britain, strong in all the necessary requirements, preeminent among nations for the spreading of Christianity, holding in her hands all the great strategic points of the world. She must also hold this key.

The great natural advantages of Constantinople were dwelt upon. The natural highway across the continent lies through her gates. The waters pouring through the Bosphorus drain the greatest watershed of the earth. The future of Constantinople is that proud eminence the greatest city of the world.

Into no hands can the future of this great highway be so safely entrusted as to the English people, who have carried the banner of progress and Christianity wherever their conquests have been extended and who alone can conserve the interests of all involved.

### ITEMS FROM THE DALLES

THE DALLES, April 22.

The circuit court adjourned Tuesday evening.

The ladies of the Episcopal church will give a musical entertainment at the opera house Wednesday evening. Miss Lark, of San Francisco, will assist at the concert.

The cold weather of last week did serious damage to small fruits throughout the county. In some localities it was cold enough to form ice a quarter of an inch thick. Cherries and strawberries suffered severely.

The trial of George Wohlfaith for killing John Underwood in this city last November began Saturday morning and the case was given to the jury Monday evening. Tuesday afternoon a verdict was rendered and the jury were discharged.

The residences of Messrs. Williams and Michell on Fourth street were entered by burglars last Saturday night. About $75 worth of property altogether was taken from the two houses. The police think they know who the burglars are, and will probably succeed in capturing them.

Saturday evening the residents along Union street below the bluff were startled by a cry that the waste reservoir had given away. Almost immediately after the alarm was given the water came rushing through the rock cut through the bluff and poured over the lots and down the street as far as Second street. At first it was supposed the damage would be very great to the streets, gardens and cellars along the street, but the force of the water was soon spent and aside from washing out the streets and raising the sidewalks little harm was done. The break occurred on the west side of the reservoir, where a new escape had recently been placed through an earth bank. Superintendent Pitman had a force of men at work immediately and by Sunday evening the break was entirely closed.

### A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLFAX

COLFAX, April 20.

Colfax is one of the oldest towns north of Snake river. It is situated in the center of an agricultural belt, one of the richest in eastern Washington. For a number of years it had no rival, and from its central location it monopolized nearly all the trade from the Snake river on the south to the big bend of the Columbia and the Coeur d'Alene mountains on the north. But as the country has developed and new facilities for transportation have been brought into existence, new towns have sprung up in every direction as competative places for a portion of this trade. While the business men of Colfax who have long enjoyed the benefit of this trade simply as the result of necessity have not kept pace with this rapid progress, and while they realize that some of the trade that naturally belongs to their place is going around them in every direction, they still wait, and even some maintain, or rather hope, that it will have to come back again without any particular effort on their part. The history of all places has shown that such is not the case. Hence it is time they wake up from their inactivity and exhibit some energy and enterprise, show to the surrounding country that they are alive to their interests, and to the people abroad what vast resources this country possesses, nearly all of which are [illegible] tributary to Colfax. Situated as it is at the junction of the two Palouse rivers, it has a water-power which with a moderate outlay of capital could be made available for all kinds of manufacturing purposes. Nature furnishes only the means or facilities for a prosperous city; her citizens must do the rest. There are no reasons why Colfax, by perseverance and united effort on the part of her business men, should not make one of the largest inland centers of the northwest.

### PRESS PITH.

Panama has had four presidents since the 1st of January. There is always room at the top in the politics of Central American states.—Lowell Citizen.

A beginner in Latin was asked to translate a sentence which properly rendered would have read "Honey redolent of age." But he preferred the freer translation, "This honey smells like time."—Harper's Bazaar.

Both men and women are fond of theater-going in the country. The women like to go to the society plays to see how the actresses dress, and the men to the variety plays to see how they don't dress.—Boston Courier.

The sign, "Positively no Admittance," over a saloon in Eureka, Cal., drew a large patronage. The people's curiosity to know why they were refused admittance was only gratified by going inside.—San Francisco Examiner.

A room at Harvard is decorated with the handkerchiefs snatched by the Harvard boys in the Blaine torchlight procession from the hands of the girls on the sidewalk. A photograph of the room and its fleecy trophies has been taken for the lecture on the peculiarities of the university soon to be given.—Boston Transcript.

The dudelet, with his cigarette, canelet and doglet, should have a care how he basks in the sunshine at the street corners. The rays of the great orb are already becoming powerful and a manlet not used to strong, unadulterated sunshine may be stricken down with a fever on his brainlet.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

### MARION AND LINN

ALBANY, [illegible]

In my letter written yesterday I [illegible] gave up to affairs of state [illegible] belonging to local matters [illegible] the state capital.

To one who travels [illegible] the train goes too fast and gives time for only the first fleeting view, still the impression of prosperity is fully conveyed by the green fields and blooming orchards as you hurry past, only to meet other and succeeding prospects equally pleasant to look upon and equally full of glad promise. The country has profited greatly by the rains of the past week. It rained just at the right time and in just sufficient quantity. There was some fear in Portland when the frost [illegible] the young fruit, and the army of hail which passed over Portland started the fear of disaster regarding the valley, but neither rain nor hail did harm. The rain was an unmixed blessing and the frost, too, may be regarded as an advantage for it pruned the trees of all poor and scrubby fruit. Still, orchards everywhere are too heavily laden and will have to be further relieved. Trees of every kind never looked better and the prospect for a great yield was never better. There are no symptoms of disease or blight anywhere, and the cold winter completely killed out the caterpillars in many localities. Small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, etc., are almost ready for market, and strawberries everywhere give promise of an early and abundant yield.

The grain fields are [illegible] and beyond their season. The heavy snow of the winter protected and fertilized the fall-sown fields, which, as you pass through the country, afford on every side a wide prospect of deep green. The figure of the billowy ocean is somewhat stale in this connection, but it precisely fills the office of an illustration. A sensitive stomach might actually suffer from imaginings of the "ocean wave" if the mind were not too fully engaged with the thousand surrounding beauties of landscape, color and sky.

It is of course not possible at any time to get at the exact acreage of any given planting. I talked yesterday with half a score of farmers at Salem, and found [illegible] as many views concerning the area in grain in the county. As a result of all the testimony I concluded that there was an increase of about 10 per cent over the acreage of last year. It may be more, but certainly not less. All declared that fields promised better than last year, and that the extraordinary advancement of the crop gave assurance of an early, long and safe harvest season. Spring grain put in during the late dry spell was in some hazard till the rain came, but it is now coming up finely with every promise of making a fine crop. Vegetables and all other growths are well forward, and pasturage is at least a month in advance of ordinary seasons, giving the best possible opportunities to the dairying interest.

Seven weeks ago I left Salem leafless, muddy and dismal. I returned yesterday to find it embowered in green, clean and cheerful. The spring trade, while far from amounting to a rush, gives the town a busy look and is affording it some profit. Business is said to be on a slow but healthful footing, and while merchants are not making fortunes or bonanza profits, they are doing fairly well. Collections, so I was informed by Mayor Williams of Williams & England, were considerably better than at the corresponding time last year, and the general tone of business is good. The prospect of a large crop inspires confidence, and this is what is most needed.

Salem does not show many signs of advancement. A brick building intended for a brewery is going up just south of and adjoining the Chemeketa hotel, and I was told that several handsome dwellings would be built during the season. There is in fact little to prompt building here unless it be for one's own convenience. The business of the place is pretty well accommodated and rents are too low to tempt capital.

Marion county is getting a small share of the immigration, but it proposes to have more. At a mass meeting held last week to consider this matter it was decided to station an agent at Portland to represent the advantages of Marion county to new comers as they arrive, and this plan will be carried out at once. There is little or no vacant land in Marion county excepting on the mountain sides and far from the railroad, but there is a great deal of land yet uncultivated, and which may be acquired by purchase at reasonable rates. If nine farmers out of ten would sell off half their land they would be better off, and many of them realize it. The advantages of Marion county to the new comer are cheap and first class land near the general market of Portland, the matchless climate of the Willamette valley and, besides, all the surroundings of civilization. The man who settles here does not come into the wilderness, but into a country full provided with roads, schools, churches and the advantages of an established and educated society. It is a good country to live in and to bring up a family in, and yet it is not so old that all fields of enterprise are already occupied.

I made the passage from Salem to this city (Albany) by the evening express, and so missed the charming panorama of field, forest and mountain which makes this one of the most delightful stretches of road in the valley. Albany looks just as it did two years ago when I was here. There has been scarcely any increase in its buildings, and the thrift of its people, in spite of the hard times, has not permitted a backward step. Albany, more than any other town in western Oregon, has suffered from the depression in business from which the whole country is just emerging. It is distinctly and entirely a farming town and it prospers or loses just as the season is a good or bad one for the farmers of the surrounding country. The only industry of the place outside of the general business dependent on the country, has been that of making flour, and it will be remembered that both of the large merchant mills located here went to the wall early in the hard times season. Their failure alone was a severe blow to the town, made more severe by the circumstance that several large farmers lost heavily in their collapse. The exceptionally low price of grain last year made bad matters worse, and altogether Albany had a very hard year of it. This spring it shows a good many signs of reviving prosperity. Sales in the various general stores are heavier than at any time for the past two years. The prospect of a prosperous season has made the people hopeful and renewed their energy. The growth of Albany in population during the past six months is an indication of healthful progress.

Most of the new comers are immigrants directly from the east, who stop temporarily in town till by looking about they can establish themselves in the country. They come, generally, prepared to buy, and are finding lodgment here and there over the country, mostly on improved land acquired by purchase. There is in Linn county a good deal of vacant land, but it lies far from the lines of railroad and can only be brought into profitable cultivation by a great deal of labor. Such situations are not desired by American immigrants and the immigration of the present year is almost wholly of this class. So far Linn county has taken no steps toward securing a better share of the incoming people.

The rainfall of the past week I find to be lighter here than further down the valley and there must be more or the crop will suffer. Fields are well advanced and in many localities the joints are already forming. Much of the grain land in Linn county lies high and therefore needs more rain than French prairie and the eastern part of Marion county. The late continued dry spell did some damage by "firing" a few fields, that is, prematurely yellowing the stalks. This damage is confined to a few fields and is so small as to be scarcely worth mentioning. Here as in Marion county accounts of the acreage differ widely, only this much being certain, that the planting is somewhat greater than last year.

The hail showers of last week thinned out the cherries and other fruit trees somewhat, but not more than was well for them.

At the Revere house last night I fell in with Colonel Robert Bruce, formerly of Washington county, but now settled in Benton several miles south of Corvallis. He has just returned from a visit to and through the western states and comes home better satisfied than ever with Oregon. He brought from Indiana a carload of fine cattle and will engage largely in the production of graded stock. Great interest was expressed, he told me, wherever he traveled about Oregon. He thinks the large companies of immigrants now arriving but the advance guard of the host that will come later on in the season.

A. H.

### Wolseley the Judge of Heroes

Little doubt can exist that our "only general" has made a thorough mess of the Soudan expedition, and his proclamations and speeches, in which he vapors about remaining in the country one hundred years if necessary, rather than not reach Khartoum, fall exceedingly flat. If the object was to arrive in time to save Gordon, it is pretty clear that the Suakim route ought to have [illegible] from Suakim we are, as I [illegible] Dongola, and our army is [illegible] inactive in these hot and pestilential [illegible] during the summer. They will [illegible] and we [illegible] nothing can [illegible] impossible to quit [illegible]. But [illegible] which I greatly doubt [illegible] Wolseley [illegible] is in such a position [illegible] it strikes me that our best plan would be [illegible] to send to [illegible] Lord Wolseley will [illegible] ever [illegible] that he had [illegible]. He will [illegible] promise [illegible] and will [illegible] spend millions so that he [illegible] opportunity to [illegible] his prestige [illegible] his way [illegible].

### ALBANY NOTES

ALBANY, April 2[illegible].

Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] was in [illegible] last week.

[illegible] moved to [illegible].

A slight frost last Sunday [illegible] young [illegible] fruit trees.

Messrs. George W. [illegible] [illegible] Hulburt [illegible].

Judge [illegible] went [illegible] yesterday [illegible] circuit court [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] Young is engaged in moving the old school building to the property of Pete Rily in the [illegible] part of the city.

Capt. [illegible], of Salem, general inspecting officer of the G. A. R., was in the city Saturday [illegible] over Sunday.

A [illegible] dog wandered from town and [illegible] pasture last Monday and killed over $100 worth of sheep.

W. B. Barr [illegible] eastern Oregon [illegible] day to complete a surveying contract for the government. He will be absent about a month.

Judge Strahan is having a new building erected on First street, next door to [illegible] Jackson's barber shop. When completed it will be occupied as a gun store and general repair shop.

The plans for the new opera house have been drawn by [illegible] and adopted by the board of directors. The building will be 50x100 feet in size, and built the same as the [illegible] in Portland.

W. B. Rice and wife returned home last Saturday from an extended visit to southern Oregon. Mr. Rice has purchased a small farm in Jackson county which he is having set out in fruit trees.

Last Monday night about 12 o'clock the dwelling of Mr. F. Boyle was totally destroyed by fire. Most of the furniture was saved in good condition. The building was insured for $700, which will cover the loss.

Mr. C. C. Cherry, of the firm of Cherry & Parker, returned home yesterday from Deer creek, southern Oregon, where he went to deliver to Messrs. Whitsett & R[illegible] their new machinery for their sawmill.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Perry Adams sold his mare, "Oregon Beauty," to a Mr. Reed of California for $1,000. Mr. Reed will take her at once to his home, and from there to the World's fair at New Orleans.

Isom, Fanning & Co. have let to O. G. Cove the contract for supplying the Red Crown mills with the latest improved machinery for making flour by the roller process. The improvements will cost this enterprising firm about $12,000.

Wm. Canon's old stable was sold at public auction last Saturday to Julius Gradwohl for $15, and that gentleman has a large force of hands engaged in removing it. The ground it occupied has been purchased by the Albany building association, James Mely and Julius Gradwohl. The former will build an opera house on the corner and the latter gentleman will erect a business block.

Rev. D. Lindsley spent a day here on his way to the spring meeting of the Presbytery of Oregon. He came in the interest of the Albany Collegiate Institute, of whose work he spoke in very complimentary terms. On Monday evening he lectured in the college chapel on "The Eastern Question." The effort was a scholarly one. It grasped the past and present of the conflict around Constantinople, and in one thought placed the situation before the audience. The speaker displayed a wide knowledge of history, and in very pleasing and finished rhetoric instructed his hearers. We are always glad when the doctor is announced for a lecture in our community. Portland ought to hear him on the [illegible] topic.

### CHAMPOEG NOTES

CHAMPOEG, April [illegible].

Our postmaster still holds the fort and being of the "household" I presume he will continue on in the good work. He is efficient and honest, and that is all we care for at this point.

Forsyth & Sons sawmill is again running on full time and again shipping considerable quantities of hardwood, especially ash, of which they make a specialty. This community were not aware of the advantage of such an industry until they closed down in the winter. They then began to appreciate its worth, as they pay out hundreds of dollars to those owning lands along the Willamette, as well as giving employment to a great many men.

Farmers are about through with their seeding and some are now plowing summer fallow. Fall grain promises well, and the only fear is that the growth will be so rank that it will lodge. Our early warm weather seems to have given it a very rapid growth, and the pasturing of stock retarded the growth but little. The acreage is as great or greater than any previous year, and if nothing befalls the crop there will be a much greater amount shipped from here than for a number of years.

Our board of emigration would do well to take this portion of Marion county into consideration as there are some good farms here that can be had at reasonable figures and in close proximity to good shipping point, school and store. The land is of the best and improvements are fair, and what we need is a class of steady men, and such can do well. This is one of the best points in the valley for all kinds of Oregon fruit, and to be convinced, all that is necessary is to visit this point during the month of June when cherry trees are laden with their loads of delicious fruits.

One of Champoeg's old citizens has invented a cleaning attachment for threshing machines. It is a perfect cleaner for wild oats and all other foul grain and trash that may injure the sale of grain. The inventor, Louis Prevost, gave a public trial of it at his residence on Saturday, the 18th, and our most practical farmers and threshers say it is a grand success. Threshermen and manufacturers of threshing machines will do well to look into its workings, as it cleans any wheat fit for market, so no difference how many wild oats there may be in wheat it can be sacked and shipped right from the field. That means no more complaining about wild oats in grain shipped from here. There will be an exhibition of the machine and its work at Woodburn or Gervais in the near future, of which due notice will be given.

### YAQUINA BAY NOTES

SOUTH NEWPORT, April 1[illegible].

The Coos Bay will sail to-day.

The Coos Bay arrived Sunday.

The General Wright arrived Sunday.

We have had the April showers and sunshine and vegetation is further advanced than for several years past.

Times are not so lively here at present as was expected on the completion of the railroad. There are a goodly number of visitors but not much real estate transactions. It appears all are waiting for the railroad to pay back dues.

EXCITING REGATTA.

The Yaquina yacht club had their first regatta yesterday. There were five boats entered at south beach—Kismet, Captain H. Nice; the Stranger, Captain J. J. Wynant; the Oneatta, Captain Charles McGee; the Yaquina boat Mabel, owned by M. M. Davis and sailed by owner, and the Sea Foam, Captain [illegible] Williams. The last named sprung a leak and was drawn out of the race. At 1:30 P. M. the steamer Tressa May left Newport with a large crowd of spectators. When they arrived at Yaquina City the yachts were towed to the center of the bay and all started. The "Kismet" missed stays, went aground on the flat; "Stranger" got off in good shape; the "Oneatta" had her sail carried away and was otherwise disabled; "Mabel" was driven back to dock. All was excitement on board the steamer, at this point as the favorite in the pools was sticking fast on the flat with but a poor prospect of getting off. The "Stranger" was at least ½ mile ahead at this point when the "Kismet" got off and cleared away on her first tack, steadily gaining on the former boat. Here the "Mabel" got another start and came up to the wind in good shape. All was going fine when the "Stranger" sailed across the mud flat to smoother water—the "Kismet" followed only to get aground. At this the people aboard the steamer became almost wild, but she was got under way again and came up on the first tack with "Stranger," when the latter boat to the surprise of all went aground and stuck fast. This was a sad disappointment to many who had already begun to hedge with great odds against them. The "Kismet" rounded the buoy and kept side by side with the "Tressa May" to Yaquina City, where all boats were taken in tow for Newport, the "Kismet" being [illegible] and winner of the [illegible].

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
As a Refrigerant Drink in Fevers.
Dr. C. H. S. DAVIS, Meriden, Conn., says: "I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased with it."

To Regain Health
Use Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron.

### COUNTERFEIT LIFE INSURANCE

[illegible] Dishonest Co-operation—Pap Mutual Association [illegible] and Experience Set at Defiance.

PORTLAND, April 2[illegible].

[illegible] contrary [illegible] primary [illegible] which legitimate life insurance has [illegible] and the unparalleled benefit [illegible] which [illegible] grown out of that [illegible].

The counterfeiting of [illegible] with almost every other thing of especial value, has been counterfeited, and since life insurance [illegible] more than thirty years of trial has [illegible] its soundness [illegible] practical results that in the United States alone the present aggregate of the business exceeds the national debt, why should not that also be counterfeited? Rather, let us ask, how could it escape it? The seeming imitation with its pretended "cheapness" having been [illegible] till, it is a proper subject for criticism. In fact the interests of dependent wives, children and [illegible] make it a duty to examine carefully the substitute and its results. For [illegible] to claim that [illegible].

TWENTY DOLLAR [illegible] GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR SALE CHEAP.

Would he to prove himself a fool or a knave? As yet, counterfeit life insurance, not only is such [illegible] made, but they are ever accepted, and [illegible] by men who could hardly be made to believe that in any other line of business [illegible] with certainty get either "something for nothing" or much for little, or that in any lottery every ticket was sure to draw a capital prize.

We need not wonder, then, that the [illegible], of London, England, in speaking of this fact, should say: "It is a curious satire on the boasted intelligence of the American citizen that such things should be possible in that country."

It is not the motive actuating the originators or managers of these assessment societies that is criticised. That may be and in many instances is [illegible] as in some Masonic, Odd Fellow and other secret order benefit associations. Neither is it denied that great good is derived from them by a few—those who die early enough. What is claimed is that the assessment system is a fallacy, and that, no matter how modified in form or color, or concealed under a formidable name, its permanent success, even under the most perfect management, is an impossibility. More than this, the failure during recent years of many hundreds of such companies, [illegible] of which failures were given in the Chicago [illegible] a few months since, proves that even their temporary success is not practicable except during the few years when rapidly increasing in membership.

The inevitable outcome of every such attempt to get money without paying dollar for dollar, or which amounts to the same thing, without giving the company the chance to make up any deficiency of payment by members with compound interest, is and always must be disaster. The rate of mortality must keep pace with the always increasing age of the members, thus increasing the cost and driving out the best risks who become dissatisfied and can reinsure elsewhere, leaving the society with not only a higher average age, but with an impaired average vitality, both of which rapidly run up the death rate and bring speedy collapse, leaving nine-tenths of those who have been carrying "cheap insurance" to insure under a sound system at much higher cost, because older, or to leave their families without protection, as many must then do, because uninsurable. Detailed histories of several of the best of such societies show just such a record, and their failures have come in spite of the most careful and economical management.

In regular life insurance there have also been failures, but they have come, not from the inherent defects of the system, but from inexperience and mismanagement. The magnificent success of genuine life insurance, notwithstanding some failures, sustains the testimony of the ablest practical mathematicians and insurers as to the soundness of its theory. The existing life companies of the United States, after having returned to their policyholders $5[illegible],000,000, now hold securely invested $[illegible],000,000 more, which, with future premiums and compound interest, are to meet future claims, thus accounting for $1,150,000,000. But the total sum received by all these companies from policy holders amounts to only about $[illegible],000,000.

In other words these companies during the past forty years, have so well invested their money and so wisely conducted their business as to not only save their policy holders their entire investment free from expense, but have, by excess of interest earnings beyond enough to meet all expenses, accumulated over one hundred and forty millions of dollars for their patrons. This record is not only unequaled, but it is absolutely unapproached by any other business in the world.

Between the two systems, "Regular" and "Assessment" life insurance, there is an impassable gulf. The one is sound, and, properly conducted, is capable of unlimited success. The other is unsound, and, even under the best possible management, can win but temporary success, which is at last far outweighed by the overwhelming disaster that befall the many who have been aiding the few to get "cheap insurance."

IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FORM OF FLATTERY.

The inborn weaknesses of the assessment scheme have been so thoroughly exposed, both theoretically and practically, that resort has been had to numerous devices to improve the system by changes in the "plan," or by adopting some of the terms and phrases, and pretending to adopt some of the principles of genuine life insurance, such as grading the assessments, putting into a so-called "reserve fund" a slice of each assessment, placing a trifling amount of money at interest, etc., etc., yet leaving untouched its original fatal defects. To further bolster up the confidence of the public in the *possibility* of success for the scheme, the untruthful statement has been made and often repeated that "in England a similar system has been in successful operation from 100 to 200 years." The inexcusable falsity of the statement has been proven by not only the testimony of the highest English authorities, but also by an examination of the mode of conducting the "Friendly Societies" of that country, some of which have existed over 100 years, their system being substantially that of regular life insurance. Designed, as they are, to meet the wants and means of the laboring classes, the amount of insurance is very small—a few pounds—and the premiums—not assessments—are divided into small payments, a few pence weekly.

There is another class of co-operative concerns which, unlike many of those above referred to, have not the slim merit of even good intention. They are designed, apparently, to delude and victimize the people. They not only promise big results in "death benefits," but some of them offer far greater results during life, a sort of "endowment" scheme. The latter promises, however, are so devoid of even the semblance of reason that, to make the plan seem possible of success, it is provided that, at the death of a member four-fifths of the amount of his insurance shall be withheld from his widow and orphans for the benefit of those who, still living, desire to profit by their loss, thus tempting people to accept membership under promise of great gains which can only come from robbery of the recently widowed and orphaned.

One would suppose that such a scheme, so utterly at variance with the noble spirit of genuine life insurance, which is specially designed to protect, not rob, the widow and orphan, would tempt no one who was intelligent and humane. Honest co-operation as well as regular life insurance are interested, as every good citizen ought to be, in discountenancing such villainous schemes. Genuine life insurance appeals to the unselfish side of human nature. Such concerns appeal to the selfish, and their success would be in the robbery of the defenseless.

### SOMETHING ABOUT RITZVILLE

RITZVILLE, W. T., April 1[illegible].

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

Please say to those who are looking for a good business location and those who want settlement on lands, that this is the place for them to come.

Ritzville is the county seat of Adams county, situated on the Northern Pacific railroad, and to-day offers better inducements to business men than any town in the territory, thus far. It is the trading point or geographical center of the largest and best farming section in the territory. Adams county was organized at the last session of the legislature, comprises fifty-two townships, and of the very finest farm land, the soil being a rich sandy black loam, of average depth of ten feet to bedrock. At present the larger portion is open to settlement, although filings are being made rapidly, and in another twelve months will be all taken. For a business point, Ritzville is the place to come. We want competition, and that we will have. The first come, the first to reap the benefit. Another fact: This county is out of debt and taxes are low, and there is a good trade on a cash basis. Remember this is the shipping point of the Big Bend country.

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VOL. 25. NO. 7787.

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